FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 232* *3 December 1981*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting Ends 2 Dec AA 1
Ceausescu Receives Ministers AA 1
CSSR's Chnoupek Comments [CTK] AA 2
Foreign Ministers Communique AA 2
[cross-reference]

ALBANIA

Reagan Arms Reduction Proposal Criticized B 1
[Cicani in BASHKIMI 22 Nov]
Commentary Notes 'Falsity' of Geneva Talks B 2
Foreign Marxist-Leninist Delegations Depart B 2
19 Nov Departures B 2
2 Dec Departures B 2
Briefs: Delegation to FRG B 2

BULGARIA

Dobri Dzhurov Departs for Moscow 1 Dec C 1
Mladenov Returns From Warsaw Pact Meeting 2 Dec C 1
Reportage on Observance of SFRY National Day C 1
Relations With SFRY Noted C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov]
SFRY Embassy Reception 27 Nov C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Nov]
Albanian National Holiday Observed 29 Nov C 2
'Real Freedom' Achieved C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Nov]
Albanian Embassy Reception C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Dec]
PLO Representative Gives Reception 30 Nov C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Dec]
Yordanov, Delegation Return From Syria 26 Nov C 4
TU Delegation Attends Conference in Geneva C 4
21 Nov Departure C 4
Returns 25 Nov C 4
Radio, TV Protocols Signed With Finland 2 Dec C 4
Joint Economic Talks With Ethiopia Open in Sofia C 5
Parliament Committee Views Budget, Plan for 1982 C 5
Briefs: Protocol With Sweden; Dzhurov Activities C 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Returns From Warsaw Pact Meeting D 1
Bilak Receives CPSU's Zamyatin in Prague D 1
Polish Forces End Firefighters School Strike D 1
Masterminded by 'Activists' D 1
Solidarity 'Aggravates' Event D 1

Socialist News Agencies Continue Prague Meeting D 2
RUDE PRAVO Views Opening of Geneva Nuclear Talks [28 Nov] D 2
Hoffmann Speech at Geneva Trade Union Session [PRACE 26 Nov] D 4
Radio Series Attacks Emigres With Emigre Recordings D 8
Nine Dissidents Questioned by Prague Police D 12
[Paris LE FIGARO 27 Nov]
Indra Addresses Ostrava National Front Meeting D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Ambassador Burns' Statements on NATO Scored E 1
Abrasimov Briefs Honecker on Brezhnev Visit E 1
Willi Stoph Receives SFRY's Gligorijevic 2 Dec E 2
Krenz Receives Romanian Young Communists 30 Nov E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Dec]
Reception Held on Albanian National Holiday E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28-29 Nov]
Chad Official Gives Goukouni Message to Honecker E 2
Honecker Meets FRG Chamber of Commerce Official E 3
Head of PLO Mission Gives Reception 30 Nov E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Dec]
Talks Call for Increased Cooperation With Japan E 3
Ethiopia's Mengistu Receives SED's Dohlus 25 Nov E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Nov]
Hoffmann Addresses National People's Army 26 Nov E 5
Kessler Speaks at Youth College 25 Nov E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 26 Nov]
Border Troops Celebrate 35th Anniversary 1 Dec E 5
SED Greetings E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Dec]
Interview With Baumgarten E 6
Krenz Addresses FDJ Central Committee Meeting E 7
Harry Tisch Addresses Trade Unionists 26 Nov E 8
Berlin-Brandenburg Synod Concludes 16 Nov E 8
[NEUE-ZEIT 18 Nov]
Briefs: Economical Use of Water E 8

HUNGARY

MSZMP Central Committee Meets 3 December F 1
Unions Agree on Cooperation With Industry Ministry F 1
[NEPSZAVA 18 Nov]
Foreign Minister Puja Returns From Bucharest F 1
Ministry Official Comments on Trade With Poland F 1
[Mezi in MAGYAR HIRLAP 27 Nov]
Chilean Communist Delegation Visits 23-30 Nov F 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 1 Dec]
Production Agreement With CSSR Extended F 3
Slovak National Council Official Visits 23-30 Nov F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 25 Nov]
Briefs: Czechoslovak Minister's Visit F 3

POLAND

Reportage on Ejection of Firefighter Students G 1
Interior Ministry Statement G 1
Olszowski's Views G 1
Citizens' Militia Spokesman G 3
Chief of Fire Brigade Report G 3
Ministry Calls for New School G 5

Solidarity Reaction to School Evacuation G 5
KK Presidium Meets G 5
AFP: 'State of Alert' Called G 5
Solidarity Official Released G 5
Demands Issued on Incident G 6
Strike Threatened for 3 Dec G 6
Commentary on Fire School Case, Need for Accord G 6
Reportage of Radom, Lublin Strikes Status G 8
'Cautious Optimism' in Radom G 8
'Clear Crisis' Develops G 8
Lublin Strike Called Off G 8
Romanik Attends Katowice Miners' Meeting G 9
Catering Workers Protest Lower Profits G 9
Union Attitudes on Front of National Accord G 9
Solidarity KK: Front Vital G 9
W. Pomorze Solidarity Negative G 10
Writers Advocate Accord Front G 10
Interview Conducted on Food Supply Problems G 10
[Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 19 Nov]
ZYCIE WARSZAWY: New 'Clubs' Hamper Accord G 12
'Insidiousness' of Solidarity 'Extremists' G 12
GLOS PRACY: 'Irresponsibility' in Strikes G 13
U.S. Considering Granting Emergency Credit G 14
Olszowski, Siwak Speak to Party Workers G 14
Factory Committees Supported G 14
Siwak Comments on Issues G 15
Gdansk Coast PZPR Meetings Discuss Resolutions G 15
Text of Bratkowski Postexpulsion Letter to PZPR G 15
[Rome L'ESPRESSO 22 Nov]
PZPR Plenum Shows Party 'More Divided Than Ever' G 17
[Margueritte, Paris LE FIGARO 30 Nov]
ZSL Chairman Presents Party Draft Documents G 18
Daily Says Accord Required for Economic Recovery G 19
NIN Interview With Rakowski on Crisis Situation G 20
[NIN No 1613 29 Nov]
Sejm Culture Commission Meets on Economic Issues G 24
Operational Group Official Cited on Tasks G 24
Pax Chairman Interviewed on National Accord G 25
[Margueritte, Paris LE FIGARO 1 Dec]
Labor Ministry Proposes Flexible Work Days G 26
Meat Lines Not Expected To Get Shorter G 26
PAP Reports Coal Production Projections for 1982 G 27
Seamen Allegedly Mistreated by Soviet Officials G 27
Deliveries of Soviet Meat, Goods Reported G 28
Soviet Meat Figures G 28
Goods Arriving at Dorohusk G 28
Ore to Katowice G 28
Cotton Arrival G 28
Leaders, Daily Observe Yugoslav National Day G 29
Jaruzelski Greetings G 29
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28-29 Nov]
Jablonski Greets Kraigher G 29
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28-29]
'Ideological Origins' Noted G 29
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28-29 Nov]
1982 Trade Agreement With SRV Signed 2 Dec G 30
Trade Protocol With Romania Signed in Bucharest G 31
Friendship Society Sends Letter to Jaruzelski G 31
Briefs: Cultural Cooperation With Denmark; G 31
FRG Firm Provides Aid; Delegation
to Canada

ROMANIA


Ceausescu Meets, Hosts Dinner For Gromyko H 1
International Palestinian Solidarity Day Observed H 1
Ceausescu Cables UN Leaders H 1
[ROMANIA LIBERA 30 Nov]
Meeting Organized H 2
SCINTEIA Comments H 3
LUMEA Commentary [Ionescu, 26 Nov] H 4
Leaders Greet SFRY Counterparts on National Day H 5
Ceausescu Greetings H 5
[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]
Verdet, Others Greetings H 5
[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]
Albanian Envoy Marks Liberation Anniversary H 6
[SCINTEIA 27 Nov]
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Poland; Trade Agreement With Sweden; GDR National Front Delegation; USSR Consumers' Cooperatives Delegation; DPRK Parliamentarians Depart H 6


YUGOSLAVIA


SFRY Presidency Affirms Support for Palestinians I 1
Mijatovic Grants Interview to Ethiopian Agency I 1
Trade Protocol With China Signed in Belgrade I 2
1982 Trade Protocol With Mongolia Signed I 2
Employment, Incomes of LCY Officials Noted I 3
[BORBA 7 Nov]
Assembly Confirms Presidency Members' Positions I 3
Federal International Relations Council Meets I 3
Kostic Presents Project for 1982 Budget I 4
Matkaliev Reports on Current Energy Problems I 5
Djuranovic Chairs FEC Session on Air Plane Crash I 5
Kosovo Plans To Promote Agricultural Production I 6
[POLITIKA 16 Nov]
Kosovo Trade Union Approves Development Plan I 6
Planinc Criticizes Republic Economic Power I 6
Priest, Writer Convicted; Sentenced 26 Nov I 7
Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly Discusses Economy I 7

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING ENDS 2 DEC

Ceausescu Receives Ministers

AU022005 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries who participated in the Bucharest meeting on the stage of negotiations on arms limitations and disarmament and the unfolding of the Madrid meeting. The following ministers of foreign affairs were received by President Nicolae Ceausescu: Peter Mladenov of Bulgaria; Bohuslav Chnoupek of the CSSR; Oskar Fischer of the GDR; Jozef Czyrek of Poland; Frigyes Puja of Hungary; and Andrey Gromyko of the USSR. The meeting was also attended by the following comrades: Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and prime minister of the government; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Stefan Andre, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

The ministers of foreign affairs conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm and friendly greetings and most cordial wishes on behalf of general secretaries and first secretaries of communist and workers parties and heads of states in their countries.

Thanking the guests, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked them to extend warm and friendly greetings and best wishes to the general secretaries and first secretaries of communist and workers parties, the heads of state and the party-state leaderships of the Warsaw Pact countries, in his own behalf and on behalf of our party-state leadership, as well as the desire to expand cooperation and strengthen solidarity and unity among our countries.

On behalf of the foreign ministers present, Comrade Andrey Gromyko thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the hospitality extended to them during their stay in Romania and for the conditions guaranteed for the smooth unfolding of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Ministers. At the same time, he presented the issues discussed at the current Bucharest meeting, the stage of negotiations on arms limitations and disarmament and the results of the Madrid meeting.

Taking the floor, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly greeted the guests and said that our party-state leadership positively assesses the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Ministers. He also stressed that these results and conclusions are in accordance with the current international situation and with the position of our parties and governments, and expressed the conviction that they will have a positive impact on world politics.

The party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania then referred to the international political situation and assessed that, in the current very complex circumstances, the key issue is to halt the arms race and proceed to concrete and effective disarmament measures. He stressed the importance of the start of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States and expressed the desire that they should lead to agreements on substantially limiting and reducing nuclear arms, preventing the deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe, attaining an acceptable balance for both sides at the lowest level and eventually eliminating all armaments from Europe.

He also assessed that it is necessary to intensify efforts to conclude the Madrid meeting with ever better results, to develop economic scientific-technical and cultural cooperation among all European states and to ensure the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe, a process inaugurated in Helsinki.

Our party-state leader pointed out the importance of the broad mass demonstrations in Europe for halting the arms race, eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and safeguarding peace.

He also stressed the importance of the struggle of peoples, all anti-imperialist, progressive and democratic forces and public opinion to reach an agreement between West and East on renouncing all kinds of nuclear weapons, as this is the surest way of removing the danger of war and strengthening world peace.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also pointed out the importance of intensifying cooperation among our parties and states for the promotion of the policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation and peace and strengthening bilateral cooperation in all fields so that our countries can be a powerful force in the struggle to secure the vital interests of peoples and ensure the triumph of the overall cause of socialism and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The meeting took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

CSSR's Chnoupek Comments

LD021550 Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Dec (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries, meeting here for regular consultations, were in full agreement in their assessment of the international situation.

The minister told CTK that the highly constructive meeting and its results reflected the spirit of cooperation, friendship and comradely relations characteristic for the indestructible ties linking the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The foreign ministers' meeting in Bucharest showed the Warsaw Treaty countries resolved to act even more resolutely against the forces of war, in the spirit of the peace program for the 1980's outlined at the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and endorsed by the fraternal socialist countries, Minister Chnoupek said.

The foreign ministers were unanimous in pointing out that the biggest threat today is posed by the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. decision to start production of the neutron bomb, and the new plans for a large-scale strategic arms buildup.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers welcomed the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, submitted by Leonid Brezhnev during the Soviet-West German discussions last week, expressed their full support for them and underlined that it is necessary to resume all frozen talks on disarmament.

It is necessary to exert all efforts to achieve in Madrid a decision on the convocation of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which was proposed by the Warsaw Treaty states. This fact is being not only neglected by some Western statesmen, but they even claim authorship of the proposal.

The Soviet proposal to expand the zone, in which confidence-building measures in the military sphere would be applied, opens the road towards the convocation of the European conference on military detente and disarmament, the Czechoslovak foreign minister said.

Foreign Ministers Communique

For the Moscow TASS version of the communique of the 1-2 December 1981 meeting in Bucharest of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states, see the Communist Relations section, pages BB 1-6, of the 3 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

REAGAN ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

AU021307 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 22 Nov 81 p 4

[Vladimir Cicani article: "Demagogy to Hide the Two Superpowers' Atomic Threats"]

[Text] Only a few days after making consistent threats to Europe of a limited nuclear war, the American President came up with a new "peace" plan this week, which will supposedly remove the risk of atomic war from the European Continent. In his speech at the National Press Club in Washington on 18 November, Reagan presented a new proposal, which was called "zero option" and which demanded that the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Europe be dismantled as a condition for not deploying the American "Pershing II" and "cruise" missiles on this territory. At the same time, the leader of American imperialism expressed Washington's readiness to begin new talks with Moscow on "the reduction of conventional and strategic arms." American bourgeois propaganda and that of its European and other allies are now making a big noise, praising the "constructive nature" of Reagan's proposals and presenting them as a positive step toward peace and disarmement.

It should be said from the very beginning that the main aim of Reagan's demogogic proposals is to hide the real dangers and blackmail which the increased presence of the American and Soviet nuclear missile forces are creating for Europe. These are also efforts to create military superiority over their Soviet rival. This idea is also embodied in the declaration by Fischer, the State Department spokesman, who emphasized, commenting on the aim of Reagan's proposals, that Washington is asking for "an agreement based on the equilibrium of forces." But up to what level this "equilibrium of forces" can go, and what the limit is of the military equilibrium that the two superpowers are asking for, is known by Washington's war staff alone, and those of Moscow who are also struggling for superiority over their American rivals. It is these staffs that continually publish data about the breaking of the equilibrium and about one or the other side's attempts to secure superiority over the other; and this is used as a cover up to continually increase their military expenditures.

These testify to how the United States and the Soviet Union, in the presentation of their proposals and counter-proposals, begin with the aim of further consolidating their positions in Europe and at the same time suppressing the increasing wave of protests by the European peoples against NATO and the Warsaw Pact, against American imperialism's and Soviet social imperialism's preparations for war.

Reagan's new proposal for the "zero option" and also Brezhnev's recent proposals during the interview with the West German journal DER SPIEGEL (where in exchange for reducing SS-20 missiles, he asked that the Pershing II and cruise missiles not be deployed and that NATO's nuclear arsenal be reduced, show that these are simply imperialist bargainings which interest the two superpowers' alone, and which they will put forward for discussion at the future talks on Euromissiles which will begin on 30 November in Geneva. Through these initiatives, Washington and Moscow attempt to put the European peoples' vigilance to sleep, to implant in them the idea that the fate of peace and security in Europe relies on the Soviet-American agreements and bargainings. But the European peoples reject the superpowers' atomic umbrellas and their so-called peace alternatives. They do not demand the removal of some American or Soviet missiles or troops, which in reality are increasing, but the complete elimination of the superpowers' military presence from the European Continent and the disintegration of the military blocs. The European people have forcefully expressed this aspiration in the mass demonstrations and protests continually being organized in various European cities, and which are directed against the superpowers' plans for war. As Enver Hoxha said at the Eighth AWP Congress, "Only the resolute opposition to American imperialism and Soviet imperialism, the liquidation of their military blocs, and the removal of atomic arms and foreign troops can ensure peace in Europe.

COMMENTARY NOTES 'FALSITY' OF GENEVA TALKS

AU021140 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Tirana, 2 Dec (ATA) -- New Soviet-American talks, on the so-called "reduction of the tactical nuclear missiles in Europe" began at the headquarters of the Soviet mission in Geneva. The talks have been preceded by numerous reciprocal proposals and by a great propaganda clamour. Both superpowers commenced these talks after a long campaign of indirect threats and, precisely, at the climax of their attempts to increase the nuclear arsenal in Europe. These facts speak of their falsity. After the first sitting was over, both sides declared that as for the content of the talks, which will be long, the "procedure of silence" will be observed, which means that every bargaining will be kept secret from the public opinion of Europe and the world.

As to the character of these clamourous talks this is revealed by the concepts with which Washington and Moscow came to them. Thus, the U.S. secretary of defence, Weinberger, declared that "The best way to the Geneva talks is that of the positions of strength," whereas the newspaper "PRAVDA" wrote on its part that "The deployment of the medium-range missiles is our indispensable counterbalance for maintaining the nuclear equilibrium in Europe.

At the time when the American and Soviet representatives had tete-a-tete talks thousands of people in Geneva came out in the streets in another mass demonstration against talks and nuclear armament.

FOREIGN MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATIONS DEPART

19 Nov Departures

AU201345 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Summary] The delegations of the Marxist-Leninist communist and workers' parties and organizations from Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Colombia, Ecuador, Canada, Britain, Japan, France, Mexico, Indonesia and India, which attended the proceedings of the Eighth AWP Congress at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, have left Albania.

The delegations were seen off at the airport by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee politburo member and secretary; AWP Central Committee members Behar Shtylla and Mehmet Karakushi; Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and others.

2 Dec Departures

AU022115 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary] The delegations of the Labor Party of Iran, led by its general secretary (Khalil), of the Communist Party of New Zealand, led by Central Committee member Jack Lock; and of the Marxist-Leninist Movement Proletarian Action of Chile, led by (Miguel Asenho), member of the central leadership and of the Political Secretariat, who attended the Eighth AWP Congress at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, have left Albania.

They were seen off at the airport by AWP Central Committee members Behar Shtylla and Mehmet Karakushi and by Agim Popa, director of the foreign directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FRG -- A group of scientists led by Prof. Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences of the People's Republic of Albania, has left for the FRG at the invitation of the universities of Bonn, Saarbruecken, Hamburg, Cologne and Munich. They were seen off at the airport by Prof. Kole Popa, vice president of the Academy of Sciences. [Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 10 Nov 81 p 1 AU]

DOBRI DZHUROV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW 1 DEC

AU011853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] On 1 December Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, departed for Moscow, where he will take part in the regular meeting of the committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries' ministers of defense.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING 2 DEC

AU021609 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] On 2 December Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from Bucharest, where he took part in the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact member countries' committee of ministers of foreign affairs.

REPORTAGE ON OBSERVANCE OF SFRY NATIONAL DAY

Relations With SFRY Noted

AU021254 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Editorial article: "SFRY National Holiday"]

[Text] Today is the national holiday of the SFRY. Two great historical events are linked with this anniversary -- it was on 29 November 1943 that in Jajce town, (Bosnia) the second session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia (AVNOJ) was held. The first people's Government of Yugoslavia was elected at this session and the city of Belgrade was liberated on 29 November 1945. The Constitutent Assembly proclaimed the creation of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia (FPRY), which was later on renamed the SFRY.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are neighbor countries, their peoples are close to each other and history teaches us that only good-neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation are of common advantage and interest. This applies in particular to the most recent period in which our two countries have been proceeding along the path of socialism.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been aimed at developing friendly relations with all states, and above all with its neighbors, as well as to establish mutually advantageous cooperation with them in various sectors on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect. This policy of ours is constant and unchanging; it has been expressed on several occasions and has been proved in practical experience. This policy was once again confirmed from the high rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress in the accountability report read by our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov. As he declared in connection with Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations:

"Our relations with the SFRY are making progress. Although they have not yet reached the level they should, the level appropriate for two socialist neighbor countries, we look forward with optimism to their future and despite certain difficulties, we are patiently and consistently working for the development of a lasting and large-scale good-neighborly cooperation in all sectors. The raising of relations between our two socialist countries to new high levels is in full accordance with the Bulgarian people's interests, as well as with the Yugoslav peoples' interests."

The People's Republic of Bulgaria wishes the Balkans to become a model of good neighbourliness, cooperation and peace. It is working in this direction. At a festive session held at the Sofia Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared that Bulgaria was ready to sign bilateral agreements with the Balkan countries including a code of good-neighborly relations and the renunciation of territorial claims.

At the same meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov proposed that a meeting of Balkan state leaders should be convened in Sofia in 1982, at which the question of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone should be discussed.

As for Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations at the present stage of development we must note that in the economic sector, in particular, these relations are favorably developing with a lasting trend toward increase in the exchange of goods and other economic activities. A long-term agreement on exchange of goods and payments between the two countries for the 1981-85 period was signed in Belgrade in March 1981. This agreement provides for the volume of mutual trade to achieve a total value of $3.1 billion or over 2 1/2 times more than was achieved during the 5-year period that has elapsed. The agreement devotes great attention to long-term forms of cooperation, such as production specialization and production sharing.

The Bulgarian people highly appreciate friendship with Yugoslavia, especially since we are two socialist neighbor countries. On the occasion of Yugoslavia's national holiday we convey warmest congratulations and best wishes for success to the Yugoslav peoples for further development and consolidation of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations in all sectors, for peace, security and understanding in our Balkan peninsula.

SFRY Embassy Reception 27 Nov

AU021304 Sofia RABOTNICHESK[illegible]ELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] Danilo Puric, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Bulgaria, gave a reception at the embassy in Sofia last night, on the occasion of the SFRY national holiday.

The reception was attended by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, by members of the State Council, ministers, deputy-chairmen of the National Assembly, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, by deputy ministers, scientists, cultural figures and representatives of business circles.

Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present.

The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ALBANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY OBSERVED 29 NOV

'Real Freedom' Achieved

AU011327 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 81 p 5

[Editorial article: "National Holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] For 37 years now the Albanian people have been celebrating 29 November as the brightest and most memorable holiday in their history. On this day in 1944 the victory over Italian-German Fascism and the internal reaction was achieved. Under the leadership of the Albanian Communist Party (now the AWP), the national liberation army defeated the profascist and nationalistic organizations and reactionary forces in the country. The Albanian people achieved its victory in the favorable atmosphere created after the defeat of the Hitlerist armies by the Soviet Army, in alliance and cooperation with the Balkan peoples fighting against fascism.

The people's democratic revolution was victorious in Albania. For the first time in its history the Albanian people achieved real freedom and became complete master of their destiny. The monarchy was done away with and the feudal order as well as the dependence on foreign capital were liquidated. The inherited backwardness was surmounted.

Conditions for building a socialist social system were created. Agrarian reform was carried out, the enterprises were nationalized and the state established a monopoly on domestic and international trade. In 1946 Albania became a republic. The constitution, which was adopted during the same year, legally incorporated the profound transformations that had occurred in the destiny of the Albanian people.

The fraternal international assistance rendered by the USSR and the other CEMA member socialist countries was decisive for the successes of the Albanian people. Dozens of industrial plants were constructed and on the basis of them the national industry emerged. The Albanian village also underwent substantial transformations. In an historically short period Albania became an agrarian-industrial country.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to its consistent and principled policy, established relations of broad cooperation with Albania. This cooperation was mutually advantageous and produced positive results. At the present stage, the two countries are predominantly stressing their trade-economic relations. Our country exports to Albania machines and equipment, chemical products, metals and so forth, and imports mostly wood, bitumen, paper and so forth. The recently signed protocol on cooperation in 1982 envisages increasing the trade exchange by 23 percent, something which corresponds with the two countries' increased production and export possibilities.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria toward the Balkan countries is a policy of peace, understanding, friendship and cooperation. It is a sincere, honest and constructive policy, free of any opportunistic benefits. This is also our country's attitude to developing the relations with Albania. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared from the high rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress: "We are making efforts for fully normalizing and further developing relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit."

The Bulgarian people send cordial greetings to the Albanian people on the occasion of its national holiday, wishes it new successes and expresses its sincere desire to develop bilateral relations in the spirit of friendship and cooperation and in the interest of peace and security in the Balkan peninsula.

Albanian Embassy Reception

AU021354 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Shaqir Vukaj, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, gave a reception at the embassy in Sofia last night on the occasion of his country's national holiday.

The reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, by Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services, by Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by representatives of business circles.

Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also among those present.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE GIVES RECEPTION 30 NOV

AU021346 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Samih 'Abd al-Fatah, leader of the PLO representation in our country, gave a reception on the occasion of the international solidarity day with the Arab people of Palestine, in Sofia yesterday.

The reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, by heads of BCP Central Committee departments, by deputy chairmen of the Fatherland Front National Council, by deputy ministers, by representatives of the Committee for Solidarity with Peoples of Asia and Africa, as well as by leaders of social and mass organizations, by generals and officers of the army, by scientists and cultural figures.

Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country were also among those present.

YORDANOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM SYRIA 26 NOV

AU271157 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation headed by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which had attended the celebrations held in Syria on the occasion of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, returned to Sofia late last night. The delegation was greeted at Sofia Airport by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

TU DELEGATION ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

21 Nov Departure

AU211702 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Central Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, left for Geneva today to attend the Fourth European Trade Union Conference.

Returns 25 Nov

AU251836 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The Bulgarian trade union delegation has returned from Geneva, where it attended the Fourth European Trade Union Conference. The leader of the delegation, Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, highly evaluated the work of this international forum. The conference once again showed that the implementation of the results of scientific-technical progress in the capitalist countries leads to increasing unemployment, which primarily affects youths, women and the less skilled workers, he said. The chairman of the Bulgarian trade unions also emphasized that Bulgaria's experience and its approach toward fulfilling the tasks connected with implementing the scientific-technical innovations aroused the interest of those attending the conference.

RADIO, TV PROTOCOLS SIGNED WITH FINLAND 2 DEC

AU021136 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] (Peka Silbala), deputy director of Finnish radio and television, and the deputy directors general of Bulgarian radio and Bulgarian television, Encho Buchvarov and Kiril Vasilev, a short while ago signed an agreement and working protocol for cooperation between Bulgarian and Finnish radio and television. These documents are regarded as a basis for further developing the cooperation in the sphere of radio and television and for contributing to the expansion of the cultural ties between the peoples of Bulgaria and Finland. Programs, reports and news on topical developments as well as on the achievements of the two countries in the various fields will be exchanged. Cooperation in the sphere of exchange of experience is also provided for in the documents.

Finnish Ambassador to Bulgaria Esko Vaartela attended the signing ceremony.

JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA OPEN IN SOFIA

AU301529 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 30 Nov (BTA) -- Today talks between the heads of the Bulgarian and Ethiopian side of the joint economic and techno-scientific cooperation commission Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and Mr (Adis Tedla) began here.

Discussions went on questions related to the economic cooperation and special importance was attached to the possibilities for further expanding the trade.

Mr (Adis Tedla), member of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the Organization for Launching a Mass Campaign for Developing and Planning and deputy chairman of the Supreme Planning Council, arrived here today as a head of a delegation.

The delegation will participate in the third session of the Joint Commission for Bulgaro-Ethiopian Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

PARLIAMENT COMMITTEE VIEWS BUDGET, PLAN FOR 1982

AU271158 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] A session of the National Assembly Permanent Committee on Social Policy opened in Sofia today. The session is chairmed by Peko Takov, chairman of the committee and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the State Council.

The committee discussed the socioeconomic plan for the period 1982-83 and the draft budget for 1982.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH SWEDEN -- Sofia, 24 Nov (BTA) -- The ninth session of the Bulgaro-Swedish Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation began its work here today. At the plenary session the leaders of the two delegations for the session, Mr Georgi Pirinski, deputy minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, and Mr (Sten Nichlasson), undersecretary of state for industry of Sweden, made a review of the economic development of the two countries. A 1982 trade protocol was signed by Bulgaria and Sweden today. The protocol provides for mutual trade expected to increase by about 37 percent over the planned figures for this year. Bulgaria will supply Sweden with textile (?products) and will import mostly machines and equipment, and products of metallurgy. In the nine months of this year bilateral trade has exceeded 100 million dollars. [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 24 Nov 81 AU]

DZHUROV ACTIVITIES -- A conference was held today at which winners of the People's Army technical and scientific competition met the army leadership and the Komsomol Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, as well as by deputy ministers of national defense, and Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also among those present. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov spoke to the participants at the conference, praising the enthusiasm of young Bulgarian soldiers for science and technology. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Nov 81 AU]

CHNOUPEK RETURNS FROM WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD022104 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned home Wednesday from a two-day meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Bucharest.

BILAK RECEIVES CPSU'S ZAMYATIN IN PRAGUE

LD021838 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec (CTK) -- Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, received here Wednesday Leonid Zamyatin, Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member and departmental head.

In a cordial comradely debate, they discussed some topical issues of international development and exchanged information on ideological work and propaganda activity of the two fraternal parties.

POLISH FORCES END FIREFIGHTER'S SCHOOL STRIKE

Masterminded by 'Activists'

LD021654 Prague CTK in English 1506 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (CTK) -- Security forces launched a resolute operation today to put an end to the occupation strike at the Warsaw college for fire brigade officers. Nobody was injured in the operation.

The operation was ordered by relevant authorities, inter alia because the strike at this school, important in the education system of the Ministry of the Interior, was at sharp variance with laws. Earlier attempts at negotiations failed.

The conflict was aroused on November 25 by some workers at this school who are "Solidarity" members and students who demanded alterations in the bill on universities.

Tension around the occupation strike was escalated by some activists of the Warsaw "Solidarity" whose activity has been described by a spokesman for the Interior Ministry as overt interference in the internal affairs of the ministry. These activities had in fact masterminded the whole action.

Solidarity 'Aggravates' Event

LD022224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Today in Warsaw the Polish security forces liquidated a serious center of tension around the former firefighting college. Here are details supplied by our correspondent, Frantisek Sojka:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that the action carried out by the security forces was within the scope of the existing laws. It is expected that the antisocialist forces in Solidarity will want to use the incident, which was in fact stirred up by them, for further escalation of tension and attacks against the government. [end recording]

So much for our correspondent, Frantisek Sojka, from Warsaw. According to the latest reports Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has expressed open support for those on strike. He was ordered a strike alert for all Solidarity organizations throughout the country and has called an extraordinary session of the National Commission of this organization to be held in Warsaw tonight. This stance reflects, Solidarity's intention to further aggravate the situation in the country.

SOCIALIST NEWS AGENCIES CONTINUE PRAGUE MEETING

LD022132 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Dec (CTK) -- The conference of the directors-general of the news agencies of the socialist countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America continued here on Wednesday with a debate on the opening report delivered by Otokar Svercina, director-general of the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY.

The participants in this international conference, organized by the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY and the ORBIS PRESS AGENCY, spoke in favour of further deepening of cooperation in giving publicity to the successes of real socialism, and discussed joint actions concerning concerted steps in reporting on the peace policy of the socialist countries.

The speakers at the plenary session included Ibrahim Zakaria, acting general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), who highly appreciated the cooperation between the WFTU and the news agencies of the socialist countries.

The participants in the conference agreed on concrete measures to expand reporting on the workers' and trade union movement in individual countries and the whole world.

In the afternoon, a meeting was opened of the Photo International [PI] association of the socialist countries' news agencies which exchange picture reports by way of the telephoto network. CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY director-general Otokar Svercina was elected P.I. chairman for another term.

XXX

Otokar Svercina, director-general of the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, and Boyan Traikov, director-general of the BULGARIAN NEWS AGENCY BTA signed on Wednesday an agreement on cooperation between the two agencies. The document provides for further intensification of cooperation in the exchange of information and experience in the agency practice in the two countries.

An agreement on cooperation between the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY and the CAMBODIAN NEWS AGENCY was also signed in Prague on Wednesday. The agreement was signed for Cambodia by S.P.K. director-general Y. Lon.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS OPENING OF GENEVA NUCLEAR TALKS

AU020925 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Another Incentive for the Defense of Peace"]

[Text] The world public has been a witness to the most important international event this year so far -- the meeting on the Rhine. The visit of the highest Soviet representative, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, to Bonn widely exceeded the framework of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. It was, on the one hand, evidence of the continuing effort of the Soviet Union for a constructive development of relations with the FRG, which doubtlessly are an important component part of the international situation and to a considerable extent influence stability in Europe. On the other hand, Leonid Brezhnev interpreted and explained the positions of Soviet foreign policy on fundamental issues of truly worldwide importance, the problems of disarmament and consolidating security. He submitted additional and new proposals concerning the problem which is the most burning issue today -- the attempt by the United States and NATO to deploy in Europe new nuclear means aimed at the Soviet Union and its socialist allies: U.S. medium-range missiles. In this respect the visit has become a powerful incentive for the movement of the defenders of peace, of an increasingly powerful stream of strugglers against the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

In the course of the past few days, in a very short time that has revealed the truth all the more convincingly, the European and world public had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the stance of the governments of the United States and the Soviet Union on the future of the world. It was in a position to examine, evaluate and weigh the speeches and proposals of U.S. President Reagan and Comrade Brezhnev. On 18 November Ronald Reagan spoke in Washington, and 6 days later, during his state visit to the FRG, Leonid Brezhnev. Both statesman spoke about medium-range nuclear weapons. The United States wants to deploy 572 missiles in Western Europe, including on FRG territory, and as Comrade Brezhnev noted, "it is creating such a horrible danger for the entire continent that has never existed before."

In essence, the U.S. President has presented an ultimatum which has been labeled the so-called zero option. The United States will only not move new nuclear means to the European battlefield if the Soviet Union withdraws all its medium-range missiles regardless of the type, old and modern ones alike. It is understandable that according to R. Reagan's ideas, U.S. delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons of corresponding categories, the aircraft and submarine-based missiles, will remain targeted on the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. This is the equilibrium conceived by the United States. The zero will be entered in the Soviet Union's account and the account of U.S. nuclear power will remain untouched. An unacceptable proposal! Leonid Brezhnev stated: "In our view, its authors are turning the very concept of justice and reciprocity upside down." The Soviet Union is requested to do nothing less than to unilaterally disarm, and the U.S. desire is to change incisively the existing power relationship.

What was the answer of the highest Soviet representative? He proposed a moratorium on the mediun-range nuclear weapons which the two sides are keeping in Europe. That is, refraining from deploying new weapons and modernizing the existing ones. Leonid Brezhnev sent the following offer to Washington: "As an act of good will, we could unilaterally reduce part of our medium-range nuclear armament in the European part of the USSR. This reduction would constitute some sort of an advanced concession on the road to that lower ceiling on which the USSR and United States can agree at the end of the negotiations."

And once more, what the Soviet Union is concerned about is a radical reduction "not at all by several dozens, but by hundreds of weapons of this class."

Mr Reagan and some Western allies are using the term "zero option." Leonid Brezhnev has explained what should be the real content of this concept -- Europe should be freed from medium-range nuclear weapons. Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- in his Tuesday speech at the conference of fraternal parties about the work of the journal, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [published in English as WORLD MARXIST REVIEW], in Prague -- defined the long-term goal of Soviet foreign policy after the submission of the new ambitious proposals by Comrade Brezhnev in Bonn as follows: "In doing so, the Soviet Union orients itself toward the prospective transformation of all Europe into a nuclear-free zone."

The Soviet and U.S. positions are deeply conflicting, are in an explicit contrast. And the people in Europe are feeling this. They realize and know that what is involved is a struggle between entirely different approaches, and they loudly express their position and desires. Hundreds of thousands of them today are already marching demonstratively on the streets of the big cities. Some 200,000 people protested against U.S. policy in Brussels and some 300,000 in Bonn. It was precisely after Reagan's speech that 400,000 Dutchmen chanted in Amsterdam -- Off with the U.S. missiles! They were not the only ones who saw through the real plans of the U.S. President and termed his speech a propaganda move.

On 30 November, the Soviet-American negotiations about the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons will open in Geneva.

An antiwar movement whose partisans already number millions of determined and publicly active strugglers is seething and boiling all over Western Europe. The second Krefeld peace forum met in Dortmund in the FRG. The association, representing more than 1.5 million people from many states in Western Europe, acted under the slogan -- Nuclear death threatens all of us, no new weapons in Europe!

Apprehensions began to prevail in the White House. The wave of indignation and anger of the West Europeans, the residents of those countries whom the Reagan administration publicly threatens with the possibility of a "limited nuclear war," has compelled the United States to conceive a tactical maneuver -- a speech by the President aimed at taking the edge off, breaking up or at least confusing the antiwar movement in Europe. The United States no longer underrates this movement. It has become too serious an opponent for it; things did not turn out the way they should.

The slogans and captions on the posters of antiwar protests in Western Europe are, properly speaking, the content of the Soviet peace proposals. They spout from these proposals and this is not only an identity of words but also a unity of convictions that it is possible and indispensable to live and work in peace, and a mutually advantageous cooperation between peoples is a natural desire. Thus Soviet foreign policy is a source and inspiration for worldwide struggle.

Leonid Brezhnev's speech and proposals, imbued with a profound humanism and solicitude for the peaceful future of all people throughout the world, are speaking an understandable language. Europe is an old continent, the homeland of many nations and, regardless of what separates us and of the different views and conflicts, after all, as Comrade Brezhnev stressed in Bonn, "All this must recede into the background as against the main task -- defending peace, this greatest asset of mankind."

HOFFMANN SPEECH AT GENEVA TRADE UNION SESSION

AU281035 Prague PRACE in Czech 26 Nov 81 p 5

[Speech by CSSR Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman Karel Hoffmann at the Fourth European Trade Union Conference in Geneva on 24 November]

[Text] We greet the fourth conference of the representatives of European trade union centers as another step toward the development of constructive cooperation among trade unions of all orientations and international groupings in Europe. as clear evidence of the viability, expediency and usefulness of our meetings.

We have assessed with interest the background material, assembled by the European members of the working group of the administrative council of the International Labor Office, on the basis of replies sent in by 26 European trade union centers. It is solid material, showing how many problems the consequences of scientific-technical development pose for trade union activity. It poses, with justification, also a number of topical questions. However, a certain weak spot in this material is the fact that it does not contain action conclusions, suggestions and recommendations as to what has to be done on the national as well as international scale -- that is, individually and jointly -- to ensure all-round the interests of the working people when further applying science and technology in the life of society. Our experience, results and problems in this sphere of activity are contained in the answers to the survey.

Despite the fact that obviously and overwhelmingly the replies of only some organizations served the authors of the material sent out as a foundation, and that they do not sufficiently reflect our findings, I will limit myself to only four remarks:

1. The importance of problems pertaining to the introduction of new technologies and their consequences, as they have been reflected in a number of attitudes, approaches and conclusions of the European trade union centers included in the material, attest to the great topicality and urgency of this theme in connection with the profound changes occurring in the socioeconomic development of the individual countries and the whole of Europe. As is increasingly clear, this brings, and in the immediate future will bring to an even greater extent, such far-reaching changes in the conditions of the working people's life and work that it is becoming one of the weightiest and key questions of the interest and activity of trade unions of all countries without exception, regardless of the conditions in which they work. There is no doubt that together with the specific aspects and considerable diversity of the existing variety of social systems, the problems of the effect of the new technologies on the working conditions and jobs of the working people also have some universal, identical aspects, which manifest themselves in all countries.

Therefore, as the course of this conference up to now also shows, an ever deeper and more concrete bilateral and multilateral cooperation is necessary, as is an exchange of experience and views and a joint endeavor oriented toward resolving individual problems in both aforementioned directions. We recommend a joint systematic activity, be it on the basis of the International Labor Organization, European trade union cooperation or some other form.

2. Our view is that in no country can trade unions afford to assess the problems of the consequences of the introduction of new technologies narrowly, in a limited manner, considering only the immediate consequences, because in such a case their activity would not be sufficiently effective, would lag behind developments and would not influence the intrinsic causes of certain phenomena. Our organization proceeds from the assumption that trade unions are objectively interested in the development of science and technology and in supporting them, since this in the interest of the working people; provided, of course, that the following conditions are respected:

A. The results of science and new technologies must not deprive the working people of their jobs, but of heavy, strenuous, physically dangerous and monotonous work, and lead to a further gradual general shortening of the work time;

B. They must not worsen, but improve working conditions and work safety, and reduce or eliminate the noise, dustiness, vibrations and other dangers connected with the work;

C. They must not be musused for war, for killing and the suffering of people or for liquidating the results of their work, but must serve peace, life and the health of the working people and their work in peaceable conditions, for the upsurge of mankind on our planet. Therefore we cannot ignore and leave without an appropriate reaction also the fact that scientific-technical progress is being misused for the production of ever more terrible mass destruction weapons and for increasing the danger of global nuclear, biological or other catastrophe; that in the sphere of military production almost 25 percent of the world's scientists are working, and that 40 percent of scientific research or development work in the world is directly or indirectly connected with armament; and that those $500 billion, which armament at present swallows annually, could serve to resolve a number of serious problems of the present-day world and improve the living conditions of hundreds of millions of people.

We all recognize that science and technology should serve people, but as trade unions we are not doing enough to contribute to such an application of the results of the current rapid development of science and technology. This task has now come to the foremost place of our common interest and endeavor. We should consider well what we can and must undertake, and agree on a whole number of necessary steps. Among other things, we could prepare and issue a manifesto, in which we will formulate a position of European trade unions on the further development and application of the results of science and technology.

3. As the background material states, while in some capitalist countries the application of ever more modern and productive technologies results in a reduced number of job opportunities, mass dismissals and rapid growth of unemployment, in the CSSR, as in the other socialist countries, it is welcomed and favored, among other things, as one of the means to eliminate the ever increasing manpower shortage.

This state, among other things, is influenced by a whole complex of measures in favor of the working people, measures which are reducing working time without -- to a corresponding degree -- introducing modern, more productive technologies.

For this reason, we in the CSSR criticize the slow introduction and inadequate utilization of new technologies.

In connection with the introduction of new technologies, we put particular emphasis on perfecting work safety and reducing labor accidents and occupational diseases.

We would welcome regularly organized seminars or working meetings of different kinds, enabling a businesslike exchange of experience in various forms of the struggle for lowering the number of accidents, for better work safety and about measures to eliminate the danger of accidents and occupational diseases. And because along with the development of new technologies and their effect on the working people, on their working and living conditions, demands are growing also on the standard of the trade unions' work in the sphere of training trade union cadres, capable of expertly discussing and resolving all issues connected with them, cooperation in this sphere would also be of benefit to all trade union organizations.

4. We regard as especially important achieving a state of affairs in which we will not be forced to deal additionally with problems concerning the introduction of new technologies and the utilization of new materials, when it will not be necessary to keep on eliminating the consequences of their application, but when we will take action in time and influence the character of new technologies beforehand, at the time of their inception, and thus forestall negative consequences.

Therefore we have turned to scientists and designers, to trade union organizations and individual functionaries in scientific institutes and planning offices with the demand, when designing new machinery, equipment and materials, to keep in mind right from the beginning not only higher performance, efficiency, work productivity, speeding up production and reducing its cost, but also and above all to keep in mind what they will bring to the working people who will drive and operate them, whether they will be safe, whether they will make work easier and improve working conditions.

In this connection we submit two recommendations. In the first place, we propose a broader exchange of experience; not only bilateral, but also multilateral, which could be substantially more effective.

We proceed from the assumption that with some of the partner trade union organizations in the capitalist countries this work also has reached a high standard, and therefore we regard our mutual exchange of experience to be desirable. The trade union organizations of a group of neighboring countries -- for example of the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic and Austria, or the CSSR, the GDR and the FRG -- have the prerequisites for particularly effective cooperation in that respect.

Further, we would like you to consider whether it would not be suitable for trade union organizations of the European countries (but there is no need to restrict this to Europe only) to turn to all manufacturers of machinery, equipment and materials, as well as to trade unionists who are active with them, with the demand that they make sure that the new technologies and new materials fully correspond to the aforementioned demands.

Identically with you, we are of the opinion that the current complex international situation must not upset the cooperation and understanding in the Euopean trade union movement. On the contrary, this cooperation should be further strengthening in the interest of eliminating the danger of militarist trends and of jeopardizing the vital interests of the working people.

Identically with those who have already expressed it, we fully agree to holding further conferences, including extraordinary conferences.

Therefore we propose at one of the future conferences to devote ourselves to further weighty problems of trade union activity, such as, for example, questions of deepening unemployment, semiemployment and the social consequences stemming from them for the position of the working people and especially youth, and the issue of the share of trade unions in the expansion of economic and trade cooperation, so necessary for deepening mutual understanding among nations.

However, in the foreground of our interest must also be the problems of international security, peaceful coexistence and relaxation of tension, which we regard to be the key question. Each new round of the arms race is accompanied not only by worsened social conditions of the working people, but also increases the threat to their very existence. Trade unions, as the most massive organization of the working people, cannot keep silent about this, especially not in Europe. The current ever more alarming development of the international situation forces us also at this meeting to responsibly ponder our role and duties vis-a-vis the working people and the possibility of how to stop the threatening danger. In detail and with sympathy, we study the activity of our colleague trade unionists in the West Euopean countries and their opposition to the arms race, to the policy from the position of strength and to the nuclear threat. We will make use of this conference as a unique and timely opportunity to jointly stand up for peace, disarmament, against armament and threats, against war and against the creators of this dangerous situation. For this reason, we recommend that these issues be included also in the final communique.

For this reason we also fully support the upcoming world trade union conference on the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament in Paris.

As trade unionists, we express our full support also for all initiatives aimed at halting the arms race through negotiations about effective disarmament measures among governments, whether Europe is involved (as we all know, one such negotiation is to begin here, in Geneva, in a few days) or other parts of the world, and, of course, in the first place regarding strategic weapons with global range. We regard the fact that the USSR-U.S. negotiations on strategic weapons have not resumed yet to be one of the highly negative and dangerous features of the current international situation. It is our opinion that -- as trade unionists -- we must demand categorically that government officials do everything possible for a fast resumption of responsible negotiations about strategic weapons on the basis of maintaining the parity of forces and equal security, and that all other proposals related to the negotiations be made full use of and realized. Let us contribute to the second extraordinary UN General ssembly session on disaramament, to be held next year, to constitute progress in this sphere.

In conclusion, I would like to assure you that the Czechoslovak trade unionists will continue to actively contribute to efforts aimed at strengthening international trade union cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence and trust in the interest of the working people of all Europe. We are determined to continue supporting, in international trade union relations, all positive trends leading to a lasting dialogue among trade union organizations of different ideological orientation and international trade union affiliation with the aim of deepening mutual understanding and thus contributing to the expansion of cooperation among nations and to the strengthening of world peace.

RADIO SERIES ATTACKS EMIGRES WITH EMIGRE RECORDINGS

LD030117 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The Czechoslovak Radio succeeded in gaining important and very interesting sound recordings which cast a sharp light on the role and inimical activity of some representatives of emigre groups in the West against our socialist republic.

Editor Petr Voldan put together a documentary series from these recordings. He calls the series: "Talks From the Other Side."

[Begin recording] [Voldan] Dear listeners, perhaps you recall a CTK news item from 7 May 1981. It reads: The Federal Ministry of the Interior's organs recently detained foreign nationals Francois Anis and Giles Thonon. These persons, in cooperation with emigre and subversive centers, smuggled into the CSSR in a specially adapted car a great amount of antistate printed matter, tapes and records. The content of the material is directed against the socialist society, and clashes with Czechoslovak law. The papers also contain directives and background material for committing criminal activity in Czechoslovakia. They also were smuggling financial means to be given to persons who carry out subversive activity in Czechoslovakia. On this basis an investigation has started.

Now we shall recall what it looked like that day in April of this year at the border pass in Dolni Dvoriste.

One of the workers of the passport control has told us:

[Unidentified passport control worker] A man and a woman presented French passports with valid Czechoslovak visas from our embassy in Paris. The reason for their journey to Czechoslovakia was given as tourism for 4 days. Who were they? Miss Francoise Anis, born 4 June 1951 in Paris, a law student, living in Paris. She was accompanied by a certain Mr Giles Thonon, who drove the car. He was born on 10 August 1952 in a small port [name indistinct].

[Voldan] Everything was then all right during the passport control in Dolni Dvoriste. But there was still the customs control. One of the customs officers who was on duty that day speaks:

[Unidentified customs officer] I remember that case. It was on 27 April 1981 around 2230. A Peugeot vehicle came to customs control. It had number 61-37-GB-93, clearly a French number. A man and a woman, French nationals, were in the vehicle. After exchanging money at the Czechoslovak state bank in the hall of the border transit, we started the customs check of the vehicle. Our first impression was that the vehicle contained some trade goods because it was heavily loaded and this could be seen on the tires. We asked the travelers to open the door of the trunk and we started the check. We were surprised to see that the vehicle contained only ordinary camping equipment, usual for this type of vehicle, which is equipped for camping journeys abroad.

The inside of the vehicle was newly equipped with fresh wall paper. We therefore asked the passenger [as heard] again whether he did not transport any commercial goods, and he gave a negative answer. I think it was above all our experience which made us concentrate on the superstructure above the passenger area. We found out by tapping that there was a hollow space. He said something to the effect that the car was not his but fulfilled our demand. When we unscrewed the ceiling panel, small parcels packed in plastic bags fell down from the roof. The bags tore as they fell down and journals such as LISTY and SVEDECTVI appeared at our feet. We realized that this was not ordinary, but ideological contraband.

[Voldan] So much from the customs control worker at Dolni Dvoriste. But now let the organizers of the whole action speak, those who are betraying their homeland, all of us, for money paid from the safes of espionage and other special services of capitalist countries.

From a variety of sound materials which we have at our disposal we have chosen authentic quotes which had not been intended for public distribution. These are private views and opinions expressed by the leaders of inimical emigre groups in intimate talks with their closest colleagues. In them they reveal themselves. Before we listen to the first sound recording let us say something more about the man whose voice you will hear. It is Pavel Tigrid.

When he was born in Prague on 27 October 1917, he was named after his father, Pavel Schofeld. In 1939 he left for Britain with the consent of the Nazi administration and throughout the war he worked as a BBC announcer for occupied Czechosolovakia. At that time he also started working for the American intelligence service. After the liberation he returned to Czechoslovakia and on orders from the Americans he joined the contemporary People's Party. He worked in the editorial office of the journal VYVOJ. Throughout his stay in Czechoslovakia his activity was directed by a worker of an American military mission, (?Taubem) and also governed by a representative of the American espionage in contemporary Czechoslovakia, Colonal Kapek. After Kapek was expelled from Czechoslovakia, Tigrid escaped from our republic -- it is interesting that this happened before February 1948 -- and joined the anti-Czechoslovak activity of American espionage centers in West Germany. As a reward he obtained American citizenship as early as 1949 and left for the United States to be trained at the center of American espionage. Two years later, in 1951, he again returned to Europe on orders from the Americans and took a job as the director of the Czechoslovak section of the American intelligence service's CIA radio station Free Europe.

Mr Tigrid always lived mainly for himself and money. In the end this was too much even for the Americans. In 1953 he was thrown out from the so-called Free Europe for financial machinations. He was forced to return to the United States and become an occasional agent. In 1956 he received a new taks: He left for Paris, on orders from the CIA, and founded the editorial office of the journal ORIENTATION [SVEDECTVI] the new American doctrine of gradual erosion of socialism.

The short summary of Pavel Tigrid's biography shows that he hates our socialist system and that he does everything possible against it. This is proved also by his own words from our first sound recording. Tigrid says here that he has made an agreement with one of Pelikan's co-workers, Jan Kavan. The agreement was that he would transport to Czechoslovakia, by unknown ways, unknown people, and supply LISTY and SVEDECTVI, information and books to a certain circle of people. "This was what we have collected money for." Heart it straight from the mouth of Pavel Tigrid:

[Begin Tigrid recording] The agreement was that we should transport to Czechoslovakia via unknown ways and unknown people, [words indistinct]. To supply LISTY and SVEDECTVI, information and books to a certain circle of people this was what we had collected money for. [end Tigrid recording]

[Voldan] You have heard it yourself. Subversive activity against our republic, organizing illegal import of printed matter. As we know from the CTK report about the detention of two French nationals in a car at the border transit in Dolni Dvoriste, and from the words of the two passport and custom control workers, this included also the import of papers with directives and background material [podklady] for committing criminal activity in the CSSR, the import of printing and duplicating equipment and last but not least, also the import of financial means for persons who stoop to subversive activity in our country.

The April consignment was exceptionally important. We have the opportunity to confirm this with an authentic document. We shall hear Pavel Tigrid's reaction to the detention of the contraband.

He says: "We knew that this would have to happen once, and unfortunately it happened at the least opportune moment, with the most uncomfortable load." [Tigrid voice recording repeats passage in quotation marks]

[Voldan] The quality of the sound recording is not the best for obvious reasons. Let us hear it again: [Tigrid voice recording repeated]

[Voldan] Other facts show that the inimical emigration representatives had a particularly great interest in the consignment which they attempted to transport to our country this April. An extraordinary commissioner set off to the border along with the vehicle which was trasporting subversive material to Czechoslovakia. His function was to observe and then give a report to the organizers. His cover name was Postak. He had to give the disagreable report to his co-workers in the inimical emigre center after the successful intervention by our border officials. Pavel Tigrid spoke about this man in the background in his telephone conversation with Jiri Pelikan on 10 July 1981:

[Begin Tigrid recording] In this connection, there is one more thing. Postak. Have you spoken to Precan? Yes? Well, take yesterday. As regards Postak, it is important that he should not be talked about too much. In the press and so on. He wants this, as he made a certain plan should some sort of process take place. To keep it quiet. Do not stress it too much. And he also describes there what he sahll do, obviously [words indistinct] it is [words indistinct] and that he was just around and saw that something was happening. Therefore he could make that report which Precan has in detail. [end Tigrid recording]

[Voldan] Uncomfortable news for Tigrid, Pelikan and others. We have just heard a documentary authentic record of the telephone conversation between Tigrid and Pelikan. And as this name will appear more often in our series, let us recall that Jiri Pelikan acts among the inimical emigration as a democratic socialist. The former director of Czechoslovak Television is the head of the group around the inimical journal LISTY. Tigrid, who has been an emigre since 1948, is not too fond of Pelikan, the man of 1968. We cannot underrate them, but we do not overrate them. There representatives of two generations of inimical emigres live according to the principle: everyman preys on another, they work together only when there is a hope for a common gain. Otherwise they try to drown each other. Let us hear Tigrid again. Before playing the authentic recording, let me tell you what you will hear. Tigrid is saying in the recording, with anger and also with irony: "He is a real Pelikan. They grab everything; what they see, they devour and will not share with anyone." [Tigrid voice recording repeats passage in quotation marks]

[Voldan] This is what they say about each other -- in this case, Tigrid about Pelikan. Of course, they spoke about money. Tigrid does not like having to share with anyone. After the confiscation of the supplies to Czechoslovakia, they all got into trouble. And they started to panic. They started looking for a scapegoat. Somebody whom they could blame for the failure. This was negotiated near our border in the quiet, Catholic West German place of Franken. In the recording it is again Pavel Tigrid. He says: "I understand that Kavan is looking for a way out of it. We agreed in Franken where our guilt lies. With us all -- Pelikan, Precan, Mlynar and me. When we heard that Dr Tesar was in London and packed his car, we should have stopped it straight away. There is no doubt that we did not take it seriously enough," says Pavel Tigrid. [Tigrid voice recording repeats passage in quotation marks]

[Voldan] The hostile emigres were badly affected by the failure of the action. From the materials which got into the hands of the Czechoslovak administration, not only the confirmationof already known facts about the aims of the emigre centers and their representatives was discovered, but we also learnt who was to receive the material in Czechoslovakia. On the other side they soon realized this and many of them started feeling uncomfortable -- for example, Mr Tesar, whom Tigrid mentioned previously. In the next recording Tigrid says how Tesar reacted to the news about the seizure of the material and how his future would be:

[Begin Tigrid recording] [passage indistinct] Basically he is such a nervous man, which is a pity. Pelikan (?obviously) promised him a job in Italy and there perhaps will be something, some cooperation. He is a nice man but I think his nerves are in a very bad state. [end Tigrid recording]

[Voldan] We can see from Tigrid's words that some of their colleagues are looked after by their masters. Tesar got out from the worst of it but another name entered the scene -- Jan Kavan. Pavel Tigrid described him before the failure of the supply line to Czechoslovakia: "Kavan is self-sacrificing; nobody works as hard as he does; he did not hesitate even to leave his studies for the common aim. We should bow before his work." However, let Pavel Tigrid speak: [Tigrid voice recording repeats passage in quotation marks]

We have just heard the description of Jan Kavan from Pavel Tigrid and it would be appropriate to say more about him. The 35-year old Jan Kavan has lived abroad without permission of the Czechoslovak authorities since 1971. He is a former member of the CPCZ and was one of those who started to disrupt the Czechoslovak youth union and wanted to create a reactionary elite students' organization from the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union in universities and colleges. Throughout his illegal stay abroad Kavan has denigrated the social and state system of Czechoslovakia and its allies. It can be said that this activity has become the main feature of his life. Such people obviously suit people such as Tigrid and Pelikan for the fulfillment of their plans. But when something happens, when the question arises: which one? Then understandably the subordinates, the common soldiers take the blame.

In the documents which we have at our disposal they gradually reveal each other and themselves. Therefore, we can listen to quite a different view of Tigrid describing Kavan, when he said: "He is himself the creator of his misfortune, because he is not serious, because he says something a little bit different to everybody else, and that is impermissible." [Tigrid voice recording repeats passage in quotation marks]

Kavan was out of favor. Suddenly, regardless of the merit of his activity against socialist Czechoslovakia, they changed their views on him. Here is Tigrid again, saying: "Kavan's personality is controversial in that he is a man who evades the truth, who tells lies. He will drink a lemonade and say: this is good beer. No, this is beer and it always was beer. He is a strange man, who always wanted to be in a conspiracy but at the same time who wanted everybody to know he was involved." [Tigrid voice recording repeats passage in quotation marks]

See the quick change in Tigrid's opinion of Kavan. But the bosses of intelligence centers are rather hard on their unsuccessful agents -- in their own interest. Consequently, Kavan had to be thrown over. They did not play with him for too long, as the authentic recording of a telephone conversation of Pavel Tigrid and Jiri Pelikan shows:

[Begin recording] [Tigrid] Hello, Jiri.

[Pelikan] [Name indistinct] informed about the whole thing. [Speaker indistinct] Yes. I will kick the person out at once. Yes. [words indistinct] Mlynar told me that. Yes. I will more or less kick him out [words indistinct] I will finish with him. [words indistinct] [end recording]

Kavan was sacrificed, put out of the way so that Tigrid and Pelikan could save themselves, because it is always someone else who does the dirtiest work for them. This time, through Kavan, it was a group of Trockyats to whom Anis and Thonon declared their allegiance. And here is another quite important reason. Nobody must discover that somebody else -- the CIA was behind everything, that is behind Tigrid, Pelikan and others. The Americans would certainly not like the CIA to be mentioned in connection with the anti-Czechoslovak emigre centers. The words of Mrs Tigrid repeating to her husband her telephone conversation with Pelikan on 20 May of this year confirm this: [Begin Mrs Tigrid recording] I never try [words indistinct] I do not know to whom the car belongs but the less we know the better it is [words indistinct]. It is better than [words indistinct] should it be the CIA or the Bundeswehr. [end Mrs Tigrid recording]

This sound recording clearly reveals the connection which undoubtedly exists between the representatives of hostile emigre centers and the CIA as well as other special services of the capitalist countries. We shall say more about them in the continuation of our series. Other sound recordings at our disposal will help us again to clarify them. [end recording]

NINE DISSIDENTS QUESTIONED BY PRAGUE POLICE

PM011541 Paris LE FIGARO in French 27 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Czechoslovakia: Nine Prague Spring Leaders Questioned by Police"]

[Text] Nine former "Prague Spring" leaders, most of whom belong to the Charter 77 movement's Eurocommunist group, were apprehended by the Prague police Tuesday and were interrogated for several hours before being released. They were apprehended while preparing to hold a meeting in the apartment of Milos Hajek, a former Central Committee official. They were denounded for writing anti-regime slogans on Prague's walls.

INDRA ADDRESSES OSTRAVA NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

LD020028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, acquainted himself with the implementation of this year's tasks of the election program of the National Front at a meeting with activists of the city national committee in Ostrava.

In Ostrava, great attention is being paid to services and to apartment construction. By an increased initiative, it has been possible this year to reduced the number of unfinished urban and rural investment projects by 52 percent.

Comrade Indra paid high tribute to the activity of citizens, analyzed next year's tasks and stressed in this connection the need for structural changes in the national economy, with fuel and power savings being observed.

AMBASSADOR BURNS' STATEMENTS ON NATO SCORED

DW022108 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1442 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Gerhard Boehm commentary]

[Text] According to a report by the news agency AP, Washington's ambassador to Bonn, Arthur Burns, before the Foreign Policy Society in Bonn yesterday warned the West European NATO partners to firmly and resolutely stand by the alliance with the United States. He criticized in particular the West European peace movement. Gerhard Boehm comments.

Mr Burns talked about Washington's growing concern over the nuclear debate in Europe and said that he, too, had no understanding for allegedly educated young people wrongly assessing the U.S. motives and aims towards Europe. So the U.S. ambassador is not worried about his government coldly including in its calculation the danger of nuclear war by stepping up its nuclear armament. On the contrary, Washington is worried about the fact that ever broader masses of the West European population, including naturally many young people, put up resistance to dying for foreign interests in a limited nuclear war envisaged by Presidential Directive 59 on the U.S. nuclear strategy.

Mr Burns fails to see why anybody in Europe should protest a nuclear warning shot in the case of crisis, that is to say, a nuclear first strike with an ensuing nuclear inferno. Obviously he considers it unreasonable not to see more security but a greater danger to Europe's security in NATO's decision on the stationing of cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles in West Europe. Obviously the U.S. ambassador to Bonn believes that everybody in West Europe must pursue and endorse a policy of confrontation and hegemony without considering their own vital interests, because after all the United States makes material and personal sacrifices by stationing 350,000 GI's in Europe.

That this peace would be a pax Americana, a peace according to U.S. ideas and under Washington's dicate to its own allies as well as to the USSR and the other socialist states, apparently is a matter-of-course to him. Those who do not feel like the Americans simply assess the U.S. aims and motives wrongly and are thinking -- I quote verbatim -- in the traditional concepts of their own interests. If the West Europeans do not realize this soon, then, he said threateningly, the United States will withdraw its protection from West Europe. The conclusion is that the allied NATO governments are to stand resolutely by the alliance and to please make it clear to their peoples that they have to properly appreciate the love of U.S. imperialism for the West Europeans. But didn't the wolf also love the goats.

ABRASIMOV BRIEFS HONECKER ON BREZHNEV VISIT

LD021840 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (DPA) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Petr Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR today. Abrasimov briefed him on the visit to the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talk, which was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, other topical questions of mutual interest were also discussed.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES SFRY'S GLIGORIJEVIC 2 DEC

LD022242 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Chairman of the GDR, Council of Ministers Willi Stoph today received Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and chairman of the SFRY section of the Joint SFRY/GDR Economic Committee, for a friendly talk. The interlocutors praised the positive development of economic relations between the two countries and spoke in favor of the further consolidation of expansion of overall cooperation. There are good conditions for the steady further development of relations in the economy, science and technology.

During the exchange of views on current international questions, Willi Stoph stressed that the policy of the GDR is aimed at effectively opposing, with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and all states and peoples interested in peace, the intensified policy of confrontation and arms build-up of the most aggressive circles of world imperialism and actively supporting arms limitation, arms reduction and disarmament in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. The interlocutors agreed that the preservation of peace is the most important question of the present time.

KRENZ RECEIVES ROMANIAN YOUNG COMMUNISTS 30 NOV

AU021444 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday a delegation of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania (UTC) headed by Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the UTC Central Committee and minister of youth problems of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in Berlin at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council. During a first talk on the further cooperation between the two youth unions, Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, reported on the FDJ's contribution to implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and on the activities of the youth in evaluating the third meeting of the SED Central Committee. The head of the UTC delegation reported on the efforts of the Romanian youth to implement the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress.

The Romanian delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism and acquainted itself with the reliable protection of the GDR state border at the Brandenburg Gate.

RECEPTION HELD ON ALBANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU301453 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the Albanian national holiday Dhimiter Karanxha, charge d'affaires of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Friday. Attending were Guenter Schabowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member; Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dietrich Lemke, deputy minister of foreign trade; as well as other prominent figures of the GDR's social life. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

CHAD OFFICIAL GIVES GOUKOUNI MESSAGE TO HONECKER

LD022348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2109 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Deputy GDR Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer, on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received the general secretary of the Transitional Government of the Republic of Chad, Minister Mahamat Nour Adam Barka.

Mahamat Nour Adam Barka brought a personal message from the president of the Transitional Government of the Republic of Chad, Oueddi Goukouni, to Erich Honecker and also the best wishes of his head of state to the chairman of the Council of State, his government and the people of the GDR.

Minister Barka was requested to convey Erich Honecker's cordial greetings to President Goukouni.

During the friendly talk, questions relating to the international situation and mutual relations were discussed.

HONECKER MEETS FRG CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OFFICIAL

LD022100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, received the president of the German Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, for a talk today. He was accompanied by Dr Manfred Eckermann, special representative of the association.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR attaches great importance to the further development of trade and economic relations with the FRG on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, of equal rights and mutual advantage. At the present time this is, above and beyond the economic benefit for the countries involved, an important factor for improving the international situation in the interests of peace. The GDR is keen to promote economic cooperation with the FRG. It is possible to build on the good results in trade between the GDR and the FRG in order to tap and exploit further possibilities for its expansion. A constructive approach from both sides is necessary, and the GDR is prepared to submit appropriate proposals.

Otto Wolff von Amerongen stressed the interest of FRG business and economic circles in deepening and expanding mutual relations. He said that in the present complicated economic situation, FRG companies particularly value stable and long-term deals with the GDR. There are still important opportunities in trade, and obstacles to economic cooperation which ought to be removed.

Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and member of the GDR Council of State, and State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers, also took part in the talk,

HEAD OF PLO MISSION GIVES RECEPTION 30 NOV

AU021158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestine people 'Isam Kamil Salim, head of the PLO mission in the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Monday. It was attended by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs; Friedel Trappen, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department of International Relations; as well as other guests.

TALKS CALL FOR INCREASED COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

LD302242 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The GDR and Japan are to further expand their scientific and technological relations on the basis of a corresponding government agreement. This was the result of consultations between a GDR delegation in Tokyo and representatives of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the Ministry for International Trade and Industry and the Japanese Society for the Promotion of the Sciences.

In meetings with the Japanese concerns Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Toshiba and Toyo engineering, it was agreed to concentrate future cooperation especially in the fields of raw materials and energy savings, microelectronics, robot technology and the refining of chemical and metallurgical raw materials. The licensing agreements in these fields are to be extended.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU RECEIVES SED'S DOHLUS 25 NOV

AU280950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[ADN report: "Close Affinity Between GDR and Ethiopia Affirmed: Haile Mariam Mengistu Meets Horst Dohlus"]

[Text] Addis Ababa (ADN) -- The further development of fraternal relations between the SED and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] as well as the extension of cooperation between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia were central to the talks which Haile Mariam Mengistu, COPWE chairman and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], had with Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in Addis Ababa on Wednesday. At the meeting in the COPWE headquarters, Horst Dohlus conveyed a personal message combined with cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Haile Mariam Mengistu expressed his thanks with cordial words and asked his best greetings be conveyed.

It was underscored during the friendly talks that the relations between the SED and COPWE and between the peoples of both countries are developing well on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between the GDR and Ethiopia in 1979.

The COPWE chairman gave an account of the course of the third COPWE Central Committee Plenum, and of the commission's efforts to further fashion the party of the Ethiopian working people. Even now, he said, COPWE is fulfilling important functions of such a vanguard party, particularly in the tasks set forth in the Ethiopian long-range 10-year plan.

Horst Dohlus reported on the successful implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions by the GDR working people. He gave an account of the Third Session of the SED Central Committee and of the tasks resulting from it for further fashioning the developed socialist society in the GDR. Horst Dohlus reaffirmed the inviolable solidarity of the SED and GDR with the Ethiopian people and with all peoples who have embarked upon a socialist road of development. He valued the good results achieved by Ethiopia in the 3d year of its national revolutionary development campaign.

Haile Mariam Mengistu and Horst Dohlus denounced the fanning of the arms race and the exacerbation of international tensions by U.S. imperialism and its allies in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. They emphatically condemned the baiting and aggressive intentions of the United States against socialist Cuba. They stressed their states' full approval of the peace initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as the proposals of the Soviet Union for international detente, disarmament and the elimination of the hotbeds of crisis fanned by imperialism.

Haile Mariam Mengistu expressed cordial thanks for the support rendered by the GDR to socialist development in Ethiopia. The firm determination was expressed in the talks to further expand relations between the SED and COPWE, between the GDR and socialist Ethiopia in all fields.

Earlier, the SED Central Committee delegation, headed by Horst Dohlus, had exchanged experiences in party work during several talks at the COPWE Central Committee.

On the day before, the delegation had met with leading representatives of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Youth Association, of the Revolutionary Ethiopian Women's Association and of the All-Ethiopian Peasant League. During a visit to the Education Ministry, the delegation acquainted itself with Ethiopia's successes in its countrywide literacy campaign.

HOFFMANN ADDRESSES NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY 26 NOV

LD270010 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann today told the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops and civilian defense that their task in the struggle for a high degree of fighting power and combat readiness is to be guided at all times by the measurements laid down by the third SED Central Committee meeting. Addressing the executive of the ministry and other leading military officials, he said it is a primary concern of the communists to wage the struggle for utmost efficiency in policial and combat training even more consistently in all troop units, staff divisions and institutions.

Deputy Defense Minister Heinz Kessler drew attention to the fact that the third plenary meeting was guided by the will to continue the tested course of unity of economic and social policy in the face of the conditions of an international situation aggravated by world imperialism's most aggressive circles. The most important task of the National People's Army is to guarantee, alongside the Soviet forces and the other fraternal armies, reliable military protection for the working people to work in peace and for the socialist achievements under any conditions.

KESSLER SPEAKS AT YOUTH COLLEGE 25 NOV

AU280935 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 81 p 7

[ADN report: "Our Alliance Is the Guarantee of Peace: Col Gen Heinz Kessler Spoke at Youth College"]

[Text] Bernau (ADN) -- On Wednesday Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, spoke at the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College about the Warsaw Pact as the guarantee of the reliable protection of socialism and of preserving peace.

The historic mission of the socialist military coalition consists of reliably protecting the community of fraternal peoples and of safeguarding the security of each participant state, Colonel General Kessler stated.

He dealt with the attempts of reactionary quarters in the United States and NATO to change the approximate military balance in their favor. It is important in view of these adventurous plans of imperialism that all sectors of the GDR draw specific conclusions for strengthening the defensive strength.

BORDERS TROOPS CELEBRATE 35th ANNIVERSARY 1 DEC

AU021412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee congratulates the soldiers, seamen, noncommissioned offices, mates, cadet sergeants, officers and generals as well as the civilian employees on today's 35th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops. The greetings address signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the GDR Border Troops the SED Central Committee conveys the most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to all members and civilian employees of the border troops.

Under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party of the workers class, deeply rooted in the people and inseparably united with them, the border troops have always proved a reliable instrument of power of the workers class and all working people of the GDR. Educated in the militant spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism they have fulfilled their class assignment with great commitment and revolutionary vigilance under all conditions.

At the side of the National People's Army, in close cooperation with the GDR protection and security organs and in firm comradeship-in-arms with the border troops of the USSR and the other fraternal countries they make their responsible contribution to the effective protection of socialism in an important combat sector of the international class conflict, to making peace more secure and to showing imperialism unequivocally the limits of its power in the heart of Europe.

Being a part of our people, respected and supported by them in a comradely way, the border troops guarantee order and security in the border area in trustful cooperation with the border population.

The Central Committee thanks the sons and daughters of our people in the honorable uniform of the GDR Border Troops for this untiring commitment and for the exemplary performance of their duty.

In view of the policy of confrontation being pursued by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO, which has significantly aggravated the international situation, the greatest vigilance is required and the continuous improvement of the safeguarding of the border is the dictate of the hour.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the members of border troops, ideologically steeled and always combat ready, will also in the future make every effort to reliably protect the sovereignty of the GDR, its territorial integrity and the inviolability of its borders and to honorably fulfill the class assignment set by the 10th SED Congress.

We wish all soldiers and seamen, noncommissioned officers, mates, cadet sergeants, officers, generals and civilian employees of the GDR Border Troops much success, creative vigor and personal well-being.

## Interview With Baumgarten

DW021329 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1416 GMT 1 Dec 81

["Excerpt" from Joachim Stenzel interview with Lt Gen Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the GDR Border Troops, date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] In the history of the past 35 years the border troops of our country have managed to protect our state order to the FRG and to West Berlin despite manifold provocations. Comrade lieutenant general, what thoughts move you on this day, the day of honor of the border troops?

[Answer] It is true: For 35 years now the border troops have fulfilled their class mission and reliably secured the GDR state border. The European borders of the socialist community of states to imperialism in general, and the GDR borders to the FRG and to West Berlin in particular, throughout the postwar history have been the foremost front-line in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples of Europe. This also holds true for the present, and this will surely be all the more true in the future, expecially since one must make allowances for the aggravated [remainder of passage indistinct]

We proceed from the premise that the attitude toward the safeguarding of borders constitutes a basic problem for peaceful coexistance of the peoples. Peace and security are solidly tied to the respect for the independence and sovereignty of states having antagonistic social system.

They are tied to the unreserved and irrevocable recognition of the unimpeachability of the state borders.

Wherever this is not the case, wherever attempts are made to evade provisions of agreements, to call the borders of other states in question or to violate them, it is inevitably bound to entail an intense political climate and a serious impairment of peace.

The border troops of our republic, by having insured in the past years the maintenance of calm and order along our state borders to the FRG and West Berlin, have made their contribution toward the maintenance of peace. The border soldiers are profoundly committed to this humanist mission. Our mode of action has been determined by this simple truth for the past 35 years. Also inherent in this are the requirements which we will be facing in our future work.

If we have been successful so then this is attributable to many reasons, to be sure. Led by the SED and loyally devoted to it, firmly allied with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal peoples, supported by the trust of the working people in urban and rural areas, and (?owing to the support by) the people in the border area, we succeeded in mustering our whole strength for the protection of our socialist fatherland. In my opinion these also constitute for us the safe guarantees for the fulfillment of our tasks in the years forthcoming.

I think I might say that safeguarding the border in the true sense of the word means the work of millions. And I may be allowed to convey the most cordial gratitude of all border soldiers to all of our friends who selflessly helped us in these 35 years. In our gratitude we are thinking, above all, of the fighters of the first hours who led the way for us in the years of the difficult beginning and who earned lasting merits in the protection of our homeland.

The many people who proved their worth also in unequal class struggles, who extended international solidarity to the Spanish people by fighting, who remained unbroken behind prison walls and barbed wire and proved truly human greatness, who illegally or side by side with the Soviet peoples risked their lives for a happy future in the fight against facism, helped us become what we are today. Their activities are and remain to us a model as well as a commitment for the present.

KRENZ ADDRESSES FDJ CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD261602 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The FDJ is responding to the Third SED Central Committee meeting by undertaking new tasks from the state science and technology plan as well as investment projects. Speaking at a meeting of the FDJ Central Council in Berlin, First Secretary Egon Krenz called on all members of the youth organization to further expand their contribution toward implementing the economic strategy. The results of this year's "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" showed in this respect the high degree of economic efficiency which is demonstrated primarily in the use of microelectronics and robot technology.

Referring to bezirk youth projects, the speaker gave his assurance that, in view of the strict standards set by the third CC meeting with regard to building time deadlines for implementing projects and effectivity in investment, no negligence or delay would be tolerated. The traditional FDJ action for material economy, which, by the end of September, has achieved savings of almost M1.5 billion, is now to be geared more toward processing more raw material as well as finding ways for more rational uses of energy. Overall, said Egon Krenz, mastery of science and technology requires of youth, in particular, a higher degree of understanding of current political and economic problems.

Only a clear class standpoint and thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism makes conscious action for socialism possible. By mobilizing all intellectual and ecnomic forces with the aim of developing the socialist order, the younger generation is making an active contribution to the world-wide struggle for peace.

HARRY TISCH ADDRESSES TRADE UNIONISTS 26 NOV

LD270010 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov -- FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch today paid tribute to the working people of the VEB Bergmann-Borsig in Berlin who have set themselves the task of raising output next year by 6 percent with an increase in the use of materialis of only 1 percent.

Addressing a meeting of hundreds of shop stewards of the big plant he said that in the present aggravated international situation every plant collective was called upon to search more thoroughly and extensively for reserves of effective management. The more convincingly the influence and economic potential of socialism developed, the better it was for safeguarding and preserving peace.

Harry Tisch urged trade unionists to engage in a day-to-day, frank and sincere exchange of ideas. This would have a favorable effect on the working atmosphere. Elsewhere the speaker pointed out that in Western countries social benefits were being virutally abolished while in the GDR so far from cuts being made, social-policy measures were being extended.

BERLIN-BRANDENBURG SYNOD CONCLUDES 16 NOV

AU281104 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 18 Nov 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Berlin Synod Disapproves 'Joint Resolution'"]

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Synod of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg, which ended on Monday night after 2-day deliberations, has failed to approve the "joint resolution" for a closer, federal community of the land churches in the GDR. The required 2/3 majority of votes was not achieved after a discussion on problems related to the fundamental principles of creed and structure, which was partly conducted in a controversial manner.

With this, the process of decision about the road toward a more binding community, recommended in the "joint resolution," adopted at the Federal Synod, has been stopped for the time being even though six land churches and the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches' General Synod had given their approval, because the positive vote of all involved parties is necessary for validation. The "joint resolution" was the outcome of 2 years of negotiations initiated by the recommendations of the Eisenach conference of delegates in 1979.

The Berlin-Brandenburg Synod pointed out in an additional resolution adopted with a great majority that it intends to avail itself of all the possibilities within the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR to further deepen community and to promote it, as well as to conduct talks about the still open theological and organizational questions. The synod also dealt with a law about community teachers and problems of Christian peace service.

BRIEFS

ECONOMICAL USE OF WATER -- At a seminar of the GDR Council of Ministers on the economical use of water, Hans Reichelt, minister of environmental protection and water management, stressed that more economical use of water resources was a decisive contribution toward implementing the economic strategy of the 1980's, as the GDR makes use of about 44 percent of the natural water resources, and in dry years nearly 90 percent. Thus scientists aim at reducing industrial water consumption in this 5-year plan by 1/4 per production unit as well as reducing the use of potable water for industrial purposes from the public supply net by at least 18 million cubic meters. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 81 p 7 AU]

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 3 DECEMBER

LD031116 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Dec (MTI) -- The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee meets here today. Proposed by the Political Committee, the meeting discusses a report on current international issues and a proposal dealing with the guidelines for the 1982 national economic plan and the state budget.

UNIONS AGREE ON COOPERATION WITH INDUSTRY MINISTRY

WA031450 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 18 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Budapest, 18 Nov -- A meeting between Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, the heads of the industrial portfolios and the first secretaries of the branch trade unions who maintain liaison with the ministry was held on Tuesday. After a briefing by State Secretary Bele Rabi, they conducted an exchange of opinion on the probable fulfillment of the 1981 plan and the agenda related to preparation for 1982. Mehes and the trade union leaders evaluated their findings on cooperation and discussed joint plans for the coming year.

The minister thanked the trade unions for their work and emphasized that their aid and support was and remains indispensible to solution of national economic tasks. Then cooperation agreements were concluded between the ministry and nine branch unions. The document was signed by the ministry and the heads of the unions for mining, construction, building material, local industry, city management, press, paper, textile, clothing, iron, metal, electric power and chemical industry.

The cooperation agreement regulates in detail the work relation and joint tasks of the Ministry of Industry and the branch unions, the tasks related to implementation of the 1981 and 1982 plans. The agreement stresses industrial development, investment policy, modernization of branch structure, collective agreements, wage and income policy, social and employment policy, work competition and plant democracy. It was agreed that there would be regular meetings between trade union leaders and the ministry to discuss and debate topical affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST

LD022000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, has returned to Hungary from Bucharest.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH POLAND

AU021012 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Nov 81 p 7

["Mezei" report: "Hungarian-Polish Chamber Session"]

[Text] At the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the Hungarian-Polish section held a presidential session on Thursday. Andras Hektai, deputy head of a major department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and former commercial counselor in Warsaw, held a briefing about the development of Hungarian-Polish barter trade turnover this year. He related how the Polish partner was able to fulfill its assumed commitments amid the increasing Polish economic difficulties. The 1981 barter trade volume is a few percent lower than that of the preceding year. However, as experiences to date show, both sides more or less fulfill the agreements that have been concluded.

Following uncertainty in the first quarter of the year, deliveries have got under way. Deliveries of the most important traditional products -- sulphur and coke -- will be fulfilled 100 percent by the end of the year. The rate of delivery of coal has slowed down somewhat. Exporting of the most significant Hungarian export products -- bauxite and aluminum oxide -- is underway at the rate laid down in agreements. There are backlogs in certain areas, but the reason for it is that agreements have been concluded late.

Jeno Karacsony, deputy head of a major department of the National Planning Office, spoke about plan coordination activity. The 1981-85 plan coordination protocol has not yet been signed. Economic cooperation in 1981 is conducted on the basis of a foreign trade barter protocol and will be so conducted also next year between the two countries. The Polish partner's proposals also serve as a basis for this. We are seeking means to take advantage of free Polish capacities in the form of paid work to order or other cooperative forms. It would be practicable to conclude agreements on this in the machine industry, the chemical industry and light industry. In this respect, possibilities offer themselves, for instance, with regard to the production of truck tires, picture tubes for color television sets and knitwear and ready-made textiles.

Plan coordination activity for 1985-90 will begin at the end of 1982. The speaker reviewed the main directions of this. We would like to coordinate, simultaneously with the coordination of plans, also the more important aspects of economic policy in the next plan period. Thus, for instance, we would like to coordinate our energy policy and aspects of cooperation in third markets. We would like to concentrate economic cooperation in four main areas: energy and raw material supply, the processing industry, mutual production and delivery of products serving the consumption of the population and services. Where economic-technological conditions prevail, we intend to plan our cooperation not only for the next 5 years, but a longer period.

## CHILEAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS 23-30 NOV

AU021446 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Dec 81 p 5

[MTI report: "Communique on Visit by a Delegation of the Chilean Communist Party; Miklos Ovari has Received Manuel Cantero"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Chilean Communist Party led by Politburo member Manuel Cantero visited our country from 23 to 30 November. The delegation, which was received by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, had talks at the Central Committee's Department of International Relations, the PPF [Patriotic People's Front] National Council, the National Trade Union Council and the MSZMP Central Committee's political academy, visited Fejer County and met with Chilean political refugees living in our country.

At the talks, which were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete understanding, the two parties' representatives informed each other about their countries' positions and their parties' current tasks. They reviewed interparty relations and exchanged views on the international situation, with particular regard to Latin American events. The MSZMP representatives expressed the solidarity of the Hungarian communists and working people with the self-sacrificing struggle being waged by the Chilean communists, along with other democratic and patriotic forces, to overthrow the Pinochet dictatorship and ensure a democratic revival of the country. The Chilean delegation was grateful for the solidarity and support that have been and are being accorded by the MSZMP and the Hungarian government and people for the just struggle of the Chilean antifascists.

The two parties' representatives condemned imperialist endeavors to revert to a cold-war policy and obtain military superiority. They stressed the need for collaboration, mutual solidarity and concerted action by all peace-loving forces to overcome the danger of war and consolidate international security.

They gave assurances of their support for the progressive Latin American forces struggling against fascist dictatorships and to strengthen political and economic independence, restore democratic rights and promote a social upswing. They also expressed their solidarity with the Republic of Cuba, the Nicaraguan people and the patriots of El Salvador. They demanded the release of the communists and other patriots imprisoned in Paraguay, Uruguay and other countries of the Latin American continent. They highly valued the close fraternal relations between the MSZMP and the Chilean Communist Party, whose intensification serves the friendship between the Hungarian and Chilean people and the common cause of the international communist movement alike.

The Chilean delegation departed Budapest on Monday.

PRODUCTION AGREEMENT WITH CSSR EXTENDED

LD302252 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 30 Nov (MTI) -- Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai of Hungary and Rudolf Rohlicek of Czechoslovakia, co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, Monday met at the Raba Hungarian railway carriage and machine works of Gyor to discuss timely questions of bilateral cooperation.

At the end of the discussions the two premiers signed the extension of the 1976 Hungarian-Czechoslovak agreement covering the joint production of chief component parts of road vehicles, farm and building machines. The scope of the agreement has been extended between 1981 and 1985 and its validity till 1990. Under the accord the two countries will exchange goods worth over one thousand million roubles in five years.

Rudolf Rohlicek saw several factories of the Raba works then returned to Czechoslovakia.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL OFFICIAL VISITS 23-24 NOV

AU271515 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 81 p 4

[MTI report: "Visit by the Chairman of the Slovak National Council to Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of National Assembly President Antal Apro, Viliam Salgovic, member of the presidium of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and his entourage paid a friendly visit to Hungary from 23 to 24 November.

Viliam Salgovic was received by Antal Apro. They exchanged views on experiences of legislation and the work of deputies, current domestic political issues and several topical aspects of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations. The talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, were attended by Andrej Barcak, CSSR ambassador in Budapest.

Viliam Salgovic met with Bela Hary, first secretary of the Gyor-Sopron County MSZMP Committee, and Pal Mokri, chairman of the Komarom County Council, National Assembly deputies. The guest visited the Szekesfehervar Ikarus plant and the Babolna agricultural combine.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER'S VISIT -- Budapest, 2 Dec (MTI) -- Milan Kubat, Czechoslovak minister of the electrotechnical industry, has paid a visit to Budapest at the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes. The ministers discussed current issues of cooperation in the electrotechnical and electronics industries and the opportunities for cooperation in the microelectronics and computer technology. Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak ambassador in Budapest, attended the talks. Milan Kubat left Budapest on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 2 Dec 81 LD]

REPORTAGE ON EJECTION OF FIREFIGHTER STUDENTS

Interior Ministry Statement

LD022340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Statement issued by Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs in connection with evacuation of the Higher Officers' Firefighting College in Warsaw on 2 December]

[Text] A sit-in strike was held at the Higher Officers' Firefighting College in Warsaw as from 25 November, [word indistinct] by the conflict caused by the interpretation of the draft law on higher education.

The talks aimed at resolving the conflict were to no avail, just like the attempts by social [word indistinct]. The senseless resistance by some of the strikers, supported by some activists of the Mazowsze region of Solidarity, led to a situation in which the Council of Ministers, on the recommendation of the minister of internal affairs, dissolved the school on 30 November. The occupation of the college buildings, the property of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, continued. College Commandant Col Krzysztof Smolarkiewicz, his two deputies and some other personnel were forcibly detained there and deprived of their personal freedom. At 1000 today in face of the exhaustion of all possibilities and means of resolving the conflict, units of the Warsaw Citizens' Militia headquarters dispersed the people present in the immediate areas of the former firefighting college. The college students were also made to leave the building. The operation was carried out energetically, quickly and efficiently. No one was injured.

It emerges from the initially ascertained facts that most of the students of the former firefighting college took part in the sit-in strike under strong pressure, against their will. The students were given several days' leave and their travel home arranged. During the activity on the premises of the college, 11 people were detained, including several activists of the Mazowsze region of Solidarity. Those arrested, not being staff or students of the college, were on college premises illegally and without permission. Within the framework of the investigation being conducted into the above matter, they are being interrogated. However, some of them, after an elucidatory talk, have been released.

Olszowski's Views

LD022232 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Interview with Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, by Tadeusz Zakrzewski, editor of the Warsaw Television Kurier program, at Warsaw's Ursus engineering plant 2 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess the situation which has arisen in Warsaw in connection with the conflict at the firefighting college? This is no longer a conflict confined to Warsaw.

[Answer] I would like to say -- and I was speaking about this just a few minutes ago at the meeting of the Ursus party organization -- that I consider the general sitaution in the country to be a very difficult and complex one for two reasons: First, because of its economic complications, which are generally known although the whole of our society might still not fully realize what they mean; and second, because of the political tensions which are also coming about in the country. These are after all being caused deliberately. I would include the conflict around the Higher Officer's Firefighting College as among those tensions which are being caused deliberately.

I would like to say that this college, like many throughout the world, has a semi-military nature, and in this connection this college is subjected to certain strict rules. This is a college in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and I think that causing a strike there is a reprehensible thing. I would even go so far as to say that it is not permissible for moral and ethical reasons to teach young firefighting students how to go on strike at a stage when to all intents and purposes they are still training, training to be future firefighting officers.

The authorities thoroughly exploited all the possibilities of persuasion and mediation. There were attempts at such persuasion by the leadership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs...

[Question, interrupting]...Professor Gieysztor was there.

[Answer resumes] And also, and I also wanted to stress this, even after the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on dissolving the college, an attempt at mediation was made by Professors Gieysztor and Szaniawski. Unfortunately, this latter attempt did not produce any results, either. In such a situation it was necessary to implement the resolution of the Council of Ministers and today the law enforcement organs carried out the appropriate operation aimed at clearing the college.

[Question] Wasn't this a demonstration of force by the authorities?

[Answer] This was a demonstration, of course, although this was not a demonstration with the use of force because none of the officer cadets or any of the representatives of the law enforcement organs entering the place suffered any injury. The officer cadets submitted to requests and left the grounds of the college. At the same time it is worth adding that a considerable number of the officer cadets left the college grounds considerably earlier. While on the subject, one can say -- and this is already an oddity of sorts -- that the commandant of the college, who was detained there, was released from a kind of "word study" arrest.

[Question] Do you fear that this marks the start of a larger conflict?

[Answer] No, I don't think this is the start of a larger conflict because this is a matter of a completely localized nature. But I am very surprised that one of the leading activists of the [Solidarity] Mazowsze region played the leading role in "enlivening," if I may use the expression, this conflict.

[Question] Well, a state of strike alert has been announced.

[Answer] Yes, I have heard such a report. It is difficult for me to say what the Mazowsze region was guided by here because I think that the announcement of a strike alert, in a matter which is undoubtedly an internal matter of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is a move which can produce incalculable effects provoking a further increase in tension. Well, I think that this is a move which is, to say the least, politically not very well thought out and, I would say, a move of an irresponsible nature.

[Question] Comrade Secretary, today you spoke at the meeting about the leading role of the party. One can fulfill this leading role of the party when the party is united. I, as a member of the party, consider that this party is not united and that typically there are even many personal clashes among members of the party and that this is undoubtedly weakening the party.

[Answer] I would share this view, particularly as regards your remark, Mr Editor, that any clashes in the party constitute a weakening. I consider that at present the question of the unity of the party is a cardinal issue and we are vey interested in consistently curbing any of factional activities wherever they occur. Well, of course, our party really is a great party of a mass nature and differences of view can crop up. However, differences of view must not apply to the implementation of resolutions. These ought to be implemented completely uniformly.

[Question] You are responsible for propaganda and today you stated that you are not satisfied with the activities of the propaganda and the mass media.

[Answer] No, I said that I was not satisfied with my own work because I think that [word indistinct] not very effective.

[Question] In other words, you are satisfied with the activities of the mass media, despite the great amount of criticism aimed against television, for instance.

[Answer] I am of the opinion that television is fulfilling its functions. The television is state television and it ought to represent the interests of the state. Of course, it does this better on some occasions and with certain mistakes on other occasions, but generally speaking it is fulfilling its functions correctly. Thus, it is no coincidence that so many attacks are directed against television by extremist forces.

Citizens' Militia Spokesman

LD022322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Editor Andrzej Telenski interview with Warsaw city Citizens' Militia press spokesman Major Witold Zawadzki -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Major, today in the Zoliborz district of Warsaw, an operation took place, linked with the student sit-in at the Higher Officers' Firefighting College. Could you say a few words about the course of that operation?

[Answer] Yes, it was carried out by forces of the Citizens' Militia acting on the orders of the minister of internal affairs. The operation developed as follows: At about 0930 Citizens' Militia and some army detachments cut off the area around the scene of the operation, that is to say the streets which lead to the region of the firefighting college. Then, at 1000, the officer directing the operation called through a megaphone to the people occupying the building to leave it. He repeated this call twice more and, after there was no response to the appeal, the militia [word indistinct] entered the building. I would like to say here that the first to go in were Citizens' Militia special groups, which forced the gate from Potocka Street, and a group also got control of the roof of the building, making a descent from a helicopter. The operation went very smoothly; there was no need to use any means of force whatever. No force had to be used and I would like to stress that the people inside the college -- the fire cadets and other people -- did not make any show of resistance. Then came the taking of control of the college building [word indistinct] and no one was injured in this activity, I stress this, both on the side of those occupying the building and [word indistinct].

[Question] Could you tell us the fate of the students after they left the building and also of the people who were not linked with the college? I am thinking here about the members of the Mazowsze regional board of Solidarity.

[Answer] Of those people who were not students and not college personnel, 11 -- as far as I know -- are at the capital's headquarters. They were taken to the headquarters and are being interrogated by the prosecutor. The students, on the other hand, were directed to waiting coaches and -- as far as I know -- some of them were taken to the (?senior airmen's) quarters at Jelonki [in Warsaw] and some also to other places indicated by the firefighting main headquarters.

[Question] May I put this question: Did such a large joint Citizens' Militia and army force have to be used in this operation?

[Answer] The course of the operation showed that practically [words indistinct] such a large number of people. Nonetheless, I would like to stress here one very fundamental thing: The use of small forces, forces too small to carry out the task, could have worsened the conflict. Large forces enabled the operation to be carried out with the maximum efficiency and without causing any adverse consequences.

Chief of Fire Brigade Report

LD022000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, a strike was called at the Higher Officers' Fire-fighting College in Warsaw.

This college, which has a paramilitary nature, is an important element in the system of training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

PAP reports that at 1000 today, on instructions from the minister of internal affairs, order enforcement detachments of the Citizens' Militia began an operation of unblocking the building of the higher officers' Firefighting College. An appeal was issued to persons on the college premises to leave the building and to persons who had gathered near the college to disperse and maintain calm.

A spokesman of the Main Command of the fire brigade has let it be known that it has been made possible for the college students to return home.

The strike at the Higer Officers' Firefighting College has given rise to many disputes and much discussion. Our reporter Edward Szuba, is talking with Fire Brigade Col Zdzislaw Radwanski, chief of the Presidential [prezydialny] Service of the Fire Brigade Chief Command.

[Begin recording] [Radwanski] This conflict is based on an incorrect interpretation of the fact that in the draft of the social codification commission, which does its work under the chairmanship of Professor Rewik, there are no provisions applying to the Higher Officers' Firefighting College. Thus, certain people tried to convince the students that regulating the status of the college by means of a statute on higher military education and the Ministry of Internal Affairs would reduce the importance of the diplomas of our officers' college. This is an obvious lie. Let me point at least to such a good example as the Military Technical Academy. I would like to say here that if the whole of fire protection is under the management of the minister of internal affairs, then it is difficult to separate its most important college from the whole. After all, fire protection is a constitutent part of public law, order and safety -- even the term fire safety is used. This is why the college belongs to the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the same applies as regards all cases we know of in the Western and Eastern countries.

I would like to remind you that before the war, too, fire protection was under Poland's minister of internal affairs on the basis of the statute on combatting fires and other disasters dated 1934.

In connection with the whole of this matter some misunderstandings have arisen. It is difficult for me to say whether they were used deliberately, because if someone were to look in the first lexicon or dictionary of foreign terms which comes to hand then he would see that "military" means quite simply the army. But "paramilitary" means of a military character, operating in a military manner, simliar to the army, but not being part of the armed forces. And hence our service is of a solely paramilitary character.

[Szuba] And then there was the matter of that (?Vienna) agreement?

[Radwanski] The point is that one should not camouflage armed units under the name "fire brigade," and should there be some sort of reductions in the armed forces, then such units should not be covered up behind the fire brigade as behind a screen. But here the question is not at all about the way that tasks are fulfilled, because from the very earliest days that fire brigades have been in existence both in Poland and the whole world, they have had to be paramilitary because orders, the disciplined fulfillment of these orders, must be binding in rescue operations. Rescue operations themselves are after all, organized in a military fashion. We use such terms as "antifire operations" or "operations in other natural disasters" or "tactics in combatting fires." Apart from this, we are part of the civilian defense in case the country is threatened. But again we do not operate here by using arms; our task is to defend the population houses, economic and cultural and other installations. This discipline is not a matter of only playing at drills and so on. The point here is the safety for the firemens' lives.

A future commander must feel responsibility if he gives a fireman a task in rescue operations. He must remember that this man -- and he himself -- is putting his health at risk and often his life. We belong to one of the most dangerous professions in the world and here we cannot allow ourselves the smallest lack of discipline or training because, firstly, they have an effect on the safety of firemen's health and life and, secondly, they refuse the effectiveness of operations. And it is well known that here the point is to save human life, health and property, sometimes what people have achieved over a lifetime, and social property of which we all avail ourselves. [end recording]

### Ministry Calls for New School

LD021526 Warsaw PAP in English 1439 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- The minister for internal affairs has approached the Council of Ministers with the proposal to found a main firemen's school.

## SOLIDARITY REACTION TO SCHOOL EVACUATION

### KK Presidium Meets

LD022320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity is meeting at the Solec Hotel in Warsaw. The debate is being chaired by Lech Walesa and is being held in camera.

### AFP: 'State of Alert' Called

NC021358 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa today proclaimed a "state of maximum alert" in all the regional committees of his independent trade union federation, requesting however that they take no action pending instructions.

Solidarity sources in Gdansk said the measure affected the union's regional headquarters but not the factory sections.

The move followed today's ejection of some 315 students from the Warsaw firemen's college who had occupied the building for eight days seeking to be relieved of their military status.

In announcing the alert, Mr Walesa specified that under the Solidarity statutes, union sections can begin protest actions on their own initiative if repressive measures which would hinder the union's normal functioning are taken against their leaders.

### Solidarity Official Released

LD022150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The world news agencies are reporting that the Presidium of the Consultative Commission of Solidarity met in Warsaw tonight and that a plenary session of the KK is expected tomorrow. Lech Walesa has urged members of the union not to undertake any protest actions until the national authorities of Solidarity have made a decision.

It was announced this evening that the vice chairman of the regional executive of Mazowsze, Seweryn Jaworski, who participated in the strike at the Higher Officers' Firefighting College was released after interrogation.

Demands Issued on Incident

LD030927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY gives an account of the session of the Mazowsze regional board of Solidarity. Late last night, after all the people detained by the police had been released, the board decided to maintain the strike alert in the entire region until the students, officer-cadets of the WOSP [Higher Officers' Firefighting College], are provided normal conditions for study in accordance with their demands. Further it was stated: the use of the Ministry of Internal Affairs' forces to quell the strike at the WOSP is, according to the authors of the resolution, further proof that there is an increasing tendency on the part of the authorities to resolve social conflicts by force.

Further, I will quote excerpts of the resolution as published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY: Apart from this, the regional board demands that it be made clear who is responsible for the use of force at the WOSP, why the mediation of Professors Gieysztor, Szaniawski and [word indistinct] was rejected and that it be made clear why, during the operation, the Telex and telephone communications of the board with factory commissions were cut off. The board also demands that the students be able to give their own position on television about the strike at the WOSP. Further, the resolution states that there is a need to ensure security for those who took part in the strike and for their helpers. Further, the board demands that the Sejm adopt a resolution at its coming session condemning the use of force against the students of the WOSP. I have quoted excerpts of the resolution of the Solidarity board in Mazowsze published in today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

Strike Threatened for 3 Dec

NC022004 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (AFP) -- The Warsaw branch of Solidarity threatened a general strike in the area of the capital tomorrow if authorities do not release the people arrested in today's forcible evacuation of the firemen's college here, union sources announced today.

Lech Walesa, Solidarity's national chairman, pledged in a declaration that Solidarity would "not retreat," but cautioned against a confrontation "on a territory we have not chosen."

The arrests today followed an eight-day sit-in by cadets in the firemen's college called in protest of a projected change in their administrative status.

According to Polish state radio, none of the about 20 persons arrested were cadets, but non-students having joined in the sit-in, including Solidarity Warsaw branch vice-president Seweryn Jaworski. The Warsaw branch supported the protest.

Mr Walesa made his declaration from the balcony of a hotel here before several thousand students. "Let's think it over," he demanded, adding, "no spectacular decisions are to be taken."

COMMENTARY ON FIRE SCHOOL CASE, NEED FOR ACCORD

LD022050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Commentary by editor Bogdan Jachacz]

[Text] I know that on an evening like this helpless and feverish thoughts are again pounding in many heads: What now, what tomorrow?

And we cannot cope with these questions, especially when emotions are rising. Emotions always block commonsense, destroy calm and draw us away from the most important issues.

Today, too, we feel a dangerous rise in emotions and tension. One of the reasons for this is the situation which arose at the Higher Officers Firefighting College in Warsaw. A lot has been said the last few days about the college for young fire officers. As usual in situations of conflict, there has been a multiplication of rumors, conflicting reports, and press interpretations often not in agreement with the actual state of affairs or blurring the essence of the conflict. This makes emotions rise even more.

The reasons, the background and the course of events were presented a moment ago on the television news. So, without going into detail, I would just like to share a bitter thought: For many, many years the tradition of the fireman's profession, the absolute basis of professional morality in that group, has been discipline, the constant readiness to bring help at any moment. It is therefore a special social service. This is understandable to firemen. The conflict which arose at the college training fire officers was transformed into a strike and the occupation of the building. In a place where officers are trained, can such methods of vindicating their arguments and resolving conflicts be reconciled with the demands of professional ethics?

Secondly, it is regrettable and at the same time thought-provoking that the conflict at that college arose just at this time, when the wave of strikes in a dozen or so colleges in Poland seems to be abating. Why now? For many days, in conversations in our homes, the word "enough!" has been occurring ever more frequently. Society demands firm action from the authorities, for anarchy and general lawbreaking are an incontrovertible fact. In place of conflicts which terminate, twice as many new ones are appearing. There is an enormous facility for striking and threatening to strike, for the slightest reason, setting people, workforces and families at loggerheads. Is this not true? It suffices to look around oneself, in almost every town, parish and factory. Only the blind and the deaf fail to see these facts and say that we are on the right road. And material losses are not even the point here, because in many factories there is simply no longer anything from which to produce. Moral losses are the point: the remainder of nerves and hope we still have left.

We all say that our only chance is national accord. But since the big three meeting, there has not been one single day of calm in Poland. The activity of extremist forces and anarchy (?are arising) on all sides. Anarchy is the enemy of accord. Anarchy strikes at the forces and people who desire that accord. I read in today's press about the resolution passed at the Warski shipyard in Szczecin by Solidarity's plant commission. Here is one of the statements; I will just quote it; it reads: "We firmly reject the concept of a front of national accord as yet another attempt to retain the monopoly of a narrow elite of party authorities." What can one add to that quotation? Well, there are opponents of accord and they do not try to hide it. And it is, as I said, our one and only chance. We must save it. In the name of that accord, the authorities must firmly oppose anarchy. In the opposite case, the forces which want to come to agreement will lose influence over the course of events. I also recall that the idea of accord was approved on 27 November by the conference of the episcopate.

Today the Solidarity press spokesman, in an interview with SLOWO POWSZECHNE, states: Achieving accord is the dictate of the moment. I recall the words of General Jaruzelski. At the last Central Committee plenum he said: There are only two roads for Poland and Poles. One leads to destruction, through further strikes, tension, anarchy and lawlessness; the other leads to overcoming the crisis. It is the road of national accord.

Today every Pole has to choose which road we shall take.

REPORTAGE OF RADOM, LUBLIN STRIKES STATUS

'Cautious Optimism' in Radom

LD022232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Adam Kornatowski report from Radom]

[Text] The 10th round of talks between Solidarity's strike committee, the Independent Students Association, and the Protest Committee, composed of representatives of the Polish Teachers' Union-Science and of other social, political and youth organizations active at Radom Engineering College is in progress in Radom. The deliberations are taking place in the presence of a good will mediation commission, taken from among representatives of the Main Council of Science, Technology and Higher Education and the conference of rectors of Polish universities. The talks are being chaired, as on previous days, by Professor Wladyslaw Fiszdon of Warsaw University and Zbigniew Osinski, deputy chairman of the Main Council of Science, Technology and Higher Education.

The mixed commissions have been working here since early morning, examining the technical conditions for holding the talks, and the result is that the deliberations have been transferred to the student club atrium, with loudspeakers in other rooms.

The results of the work of the second commission are much more important. It is deciding on the text of a joint agreement on the issue of a possible appointment of a plenipotentiary of the main council to deal with college election matters. At present, during the plenary debate, the powers of the above-mentioned plenipotentiary for elections are being specified. Observers who are listening to the deliberations are of the opinion that possible progress in the mediations may be conditional on information concerning the situation in the fire-fighters college in Warsaw. In any case, this report should end on a note of cautious optimism: the talks are in progress. A tendency toward mutual trust is noted and there is hope that a joint text concerning the powers of the soon to be appointed election plenipotentiary will be reached today.

'Clear Crisis' Develops

LD022234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Strikes in Solidarity with the students of Radom Engineering College are taking place in all university centers throughout the country. Here is an up-to-the-minute report from Radom by Andrzej (Medylski):

[Begin recording] Unfortunately after a good beginning a clear crisis developed in the Radom college talks. The delegation of the college Protest Committee, having in mind a proper atmosphere for the elections [of the new rector] demanded that the opposite side revoke all slanders directed up to now at the present rector and some activists of socio-political organizations at the college. The Protest Committee saw this as a basic condition for getting down to college elections and any questionnaire operations. In response, the Strike Committee stated that, and I quote, it takes no responsibility for the content of posters and leaflets which are not signed either by it or the Solidarity college committee or the Independent Students' Association. The talks are continuing, but despite strenuous efforts by the mediation commission, the stands taken by the sides participating in the conflict have become considerably more rigid. [end recording]

Lublin Strike Called Off

LD022156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Good news has reached us this evening from Lublin. The strike in secondary schools has been called off there. Bohdan Piasecki on the telephone:

[Begin recording] The third round of talks between Lublin Voivoda Eugeniusz [name indistinct] and representatives of the executive of the central-eastern region of NSZZ Solidarity was concluded this evening. The outcome of the talks amounts to an initial agreement. The two sides have decided to set up an initiative team which, by means of democratic elections, will produce a voivodship social council for education and training. The council will consist of representatives of teachers, parents, scholars and the largest enterprises of the Lublin region, as well as representatives of [word indistinct] schools. The two sides have also appointed a seven-member team which will submit, by 31 December, a protocol of accords and disagreements in the implementation of all the demands put forward to the Lublin voivoda by the regional education section of NSZZ Solidarity. Perceiving in the initial agreement a possibility of a constructive solution of the problems of the [word indistinct] of the education in Lublin Voivodship, the strike in all the schools above primary school level and all cultural establishments is being called off as from 3 December 1981. Let us recall that 29 educational and cultural establishments at Lublin have been on strike. However, a strike alert is being maintained until a final agreement is reached. [end recording]

ROMANIK ATTENDS KATOWICE MINERS' MEETING

LD022356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Friday is Polish Miners' Day. Ceremonies and meetings connected with Miners' Day have started today. The traditional pre-Miners' Day meeting of miners' youth organized in Katowice was combined with the plenum of the voivodship board of [word indistinct]. Those present discussed the problems and role of the union (as heard] for miners. Present were members of the Politburo and chairman of the mining commission, Jerzey Romanik, and the minister of mining and energy, Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski.

CATERING WORKERS PROTEST LOWER PROFITS

LD022104 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The increase of prices for alcohol,accompanied by the lowering of profit margins in catering, has aroused protests among those employed in these establishments. The Trade Union of Catering Industry Workers has sent a Telex to the Prices Committee which says that the lowering of profit margins does injustice to catering industry staff, will make it difficult to maintain premises in a proper condition and will contribute to increased vodka consumption.

In many premises alcohol is not being served in protest. This is the case in the whole of Opole Voivodship and in some restaurants in Poznan, Gdansk and also in Warsaw. The Prices Committee says that the lowering of profit margins will not reduce the revenue from the sale of alcohol in the majority of establishments. A certain limitation of income is expected only in establishments of the first category which, until now, were authorized to fix the profit margin independently.

UNION ATTITUDES ON FRONT OF NATIONAL ACCORD

Solidarity KK Front Vital

LD021844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's SLOWO POWSZECHNE carries an interview with Marek Brunne, press spokesman of the National Commission [KK] of the NSZZ Solidarity. The title of the piece is "Reaching Accord -- The Current Necessity."

The press spokesman said, among other things, in reply to a question on the KK's stance in regard to the idea of creating a front of national accord. The very fact that the tripartite meeting took place testifies to the fact that Solidarity considers it vital that agreement should be reached among the three social forces dominant in our life -- the state authorities which represent a number of political parties, the church and Solidarity. One must recognize the meeting of the big three as showing that they have joined together in trying to attain this national accord.

Solidarity thinks that they achievement of national accord is a burning necessity. Without an agreement there will be no social calm and as a result no possibility whatsoever of activities leading the country out of the economic crisis. The KK's stance is that the easiest way to reach this national accord is to resolve all problems which are the subjects of dispute betwen Solidarity and the government.

W. Pomorze Solidarity Negative

LD021842 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Szczecin, 2 Dec (PAP) -- The board of the Western Pomorze region of the NSZZ Solidarity held a session yesterday and adopted a resolution which expreses a negative attitude towards the idea of a front of national accord. During the discussion it was demanded, amont other things, that the union presnet its own strategy for extricating the country from the crisis and that a social council for the national economy be set up quickly.

Writers Advocate Accord Front

LD022350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] As already reported, the meeting of the party organizatiin of the Warsaw branch of the Polish Writers Union on 27 November discussed the attitude of Polish writers who are members of the party toward the letter issued by the Central Committee Politburo to all basic party organizations. Today, at an expanded meeting of the executive of the party organization a statement was issued on its final form. It says that the idea of national accord constitutes the last chance for putting the country on the path of an energetic, decisive and sensible political reform. This reform must be constructed on systematic lines from which no deviation is permitted; that is, the integrity of our frontiers, loyalty to the alliances which guarantee the existence of our state, the public ownership of means of production, the leading role of the workers' party and the principle of people's power.

Supporting the immediate creation of a council of national accord, the writers state that this council should include representatives of the PZPR as well as of all organized social forces, self-ruling and independent allied political parties, the episcopate, organizations of lay Catholics, youth unions, and creative art (?and professional) associations. When creating the council it is necessary to accept finally and irrevocably the position of trade unions, which has now come to the fore within our system, including that of Solidarity.

The council of national accord, the statement says, must not be merely an advisory body without a will of its own. Our recent history contains a good many examples of decorative political institutions, powerless and impotent, and deprived of public credibility. The moment is too serious, the statement says [words indistinct].

INTERVIEW CONDUCTED ON FOOD SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM021521 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Nov 81 p 9

[Stein Savik dispatch: "Vodka Lines and Thriving Black Market in Crisis Poland"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, November -- Is the shortage of food causing a division between city and country? Only 8 months ago Lech Walesa's Solidarity supported the private farmers' campaign to set up their own trade union.

Demonstrating farmers in their colorful costumes were greeted with applause on the streets of Warsaw. Now Rural Solidarity has officially been in existence since April, and the union's Deputy Chairman Gabriel Janowski said: "As far as food supplies are concerned, we are under pressure from both the government and Solidarity. The workers think narrowly; they do nothing apart from demanding food. They do not try to find out what our problems are."

According to Janowski, the farmers' problems are briefly as follows: "We do not get enough machines, fertilizers and concentrated feeds. If the contracts on agricultural supplies to the state are to have any meaning, then the farmers must be given what they most need for their production. The shortage of concentrated feed is the main reason why there is not enough meat. The farmers are expected to create their own success, and this requires a lot of hard work. This is why many people have stopped raising hogs and grow vegetables instead."

[Question] But the government has given agriculture priority in this year's budget and greater supplies of machinery have been announced?

[Answer] That is correct. But nothing has happened.

[Question] What can be done to increase production; Poland was once one of Europe's largest exporters of agricultural produce.

[Answer] The right way out of the current problems would be that the government should give us permission to set up real cooperatives. These would be able to sell their products, organize distribution and even look after exports. The cooperatives would also acquire the right equipment for their members. But the government does not want such a solution. It supports the present agricultural circles, which are in reality a continuation of the state monopoly.

The Ministry of Agriculture takes the view that the food shortage is largely due to the money surplus in the market, a vicious circle which it has so far been impossible to break.

[Question] Is there any hope that the food situation will return to normal in the foreseeable future?

[Answer] I could give an estimate, if I was certain that we could sort out the pricing system," said Kazimierz Placzkewicz, chief of the Ministry of Agriculture's Planning Section. "Poland has had a very good harvest this year, and apart from meat we are in a position to meet the demand for almost all types of food. But without realistic prices we cannot solve the problem. Foodstuffs on the open market are quite simply too cheap. There is a large surplus of money. The government and Solidarity agree that a major price increase must be implemented, but they cannot agree on how this is to be done. The empty stores are no proof that there are food shortages. But many products are sold indirectly. The private market can only be abolished if a fundamental money reform is carried out."

[Question] And in the meantime a hard winter is imminent?

[Answer] As I said, we had a good harvest after a catastrophic year. There is enough grain. The sugar ration will be increased. There will also be enough preserved fruit. The potoato harvest was very good, even though there are not sufficient storage facilities in the cities. The main problem is meat and eggs. We are trying to supply sufficient milk, but because of the meat shortage demand has increased.

As far as meat is concerned we expect that the good grain harvest will lead to a buildup in cattle numbers. We are hoping for an improvement in the latter half of 1982. But you must remember that the catastrophic harvest in 1980 lead to the decimation of 80 percent of domestic cattle [sentence as published]. It is of great importance that the state's prices for purchases for slaughter be increased, and that the market prices become realistic.

In the meantime I must say that our emergency steps -- selling industrially produced consumer goods in exchange for meat -- is having results. Purchases have increased despite opposition from both Solidarity unions.

[Question] Despite the good harvest, the newspapers are writing that the state has so far only bought one third of the planned quantity of grain; what happens to the rest?

[Answer] The most important thing is that the grain remains within the country. We expected that the farmers would themselves want to retain some for cattle feed. This will increase meat production. We have enough grain for bread to meet our needs. This year we imported 5.5 million tons, chiefly from the West.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY: NEW 'CLUBS' HAMPER ACCORD

LD021444 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 2 Dec 81

["Strike at Agreement?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- "Today we return to the issue of the accord and the atmosphere surrounding it with unconcealed anxiety. Yesterday, facts took place which create for it a real and clear threat", wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY today in a commentary referring to yesterday's press conference organized at the "Mazowsze" Solidarnosc Warsaw headquarters during which the founding declaration of "the clubs for self-governing republic -- freedom -- justice -- independence" was presented to a multinational crowd of journalists gathered there.

Quoting the declaration, the commentator wrote that the document, justifying the existence of the clubs for which such an encouraging name has been found, contains many interesting statements and truths. Some of them will surely appeal to most Poles while others "clearly state that the union constitutes the nucleus for a new political party" and that "they are ostentatiously inconsistent with the resolutions of the Solidarnosc congress, not to mention the spirit and the contents of the recent 'big three' meeting in Warsaw".

"This fact is a very disturbing one and might have far-reaching political consequences", the daily continued. "One who truly wants agreement does not create new serious threats for the authorities who will be his partner presenting them with faits accomplis that can yield unpredictable results. One who is afraid of conservative forces wherever they exist, even within the government apparatus, does not provide them with easy arguments", ZYCIE WARSZAWY went on.

"Documents of this kind produce only one political result: They deepen the moods of feeling threatned while the country requires a broadly open atmosphere to start a dialogue. They strengthen extreme, conservative forces wherever these operate, hamper the accord idea, its advocates and initiators, with General Wojciech Jaruzelski in the lead.

"The Poles want -- and they are right -- to be treated as mature and responsible people. Those among them who truly want to belong to such a society can evaluate the above measures, which unfortunately are not isolated, for themselves", the daily concluded.

'INSIDIOUSNESS' OF SOLIDARITY 'EXTREMISTS'

LD022244 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 2 Dec 81

["Refined Insidiousness" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- Under the above headline ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes that following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which set out a program for extricating the country from the crisis and for further developing it, protests and strikes became unnecessary.

At present the unrest being caused is leading only to a deepening of the crisis. This is also confirmed by social surveys being conducted by the "Solidarity" center. They show that the strikes are making the population's life increasingly difficult, the main factors upon which depends the emergence of our country from the crisis are public calm and honest labor.

But meanwhile political adventurists are acting in quite another direction. An example of this is the views expressed at a meeting held a few days ago in the Poznan "arena" sports hall. Taking part in this meeting were Zbigniew Bujak and Janusz Onyszkiewicz. It follows from their statements that "the stage of calm and negotiations has misfired, and attempts to reach agreements with the government have failed to achieve results. The country is falling into decay. We see no way out, and under pressure 'from below.' We have changed our strategy to be a more active one."

The conclusion emerges that Bujak means "the reverse" of the results even of his own social surveys, asserting that under "pressure from below" the offensive against the state authorities should be intensified.

The question of a front of national accord does not interest the extremists either. They have their own political concepts which they mean to implement by means of being more aggressive, that is by organizing political adventures on an even greater scale.

Another important step on this road was a meeting held on 22 November in the Warsaw apartment of Jacek Kuron which determined the principles of setting up self-management clubs. These clubs are intended to become a forum for discussion of such matters as the organization and activity of self-management of tenants, territorial self-management, ways of electing them and other such sociopolitical questions.

One thing emerges from the speeches by Bujak and Onyszkiewicz at the Poznan "arena." They are prepared to conduct negotiations with representatives of the government and will have a respectful attitude towards them and even praise them, but on condition that the authorities fulfill the ultimatums of the political extremists in our country who will know in what way to utilize government concessions -- for example, on the matter of access to the mass media.

The Poznan meeting was not a solitary incident. It is only one of a whole series of adventurous actions by leaders of antisocialist groups. Extremists from the Szczecin region of "Solidarity" are putting forward demands, among other things, that a social economic council be the temporary supreme organ of decisionmaking and control. And their colleagues from the Lower Silesian region of "Solidarity" are striving to get rid of party committees from the enterprises. In this way counterrevolutionary groups are attempting to hinder the formation of a front of national accord.

Their refined insidiousness ceases to amaze, for it comes out of their political concepts, hostile to socialism, and thereby standing in the way of an emergence from the crisis and a stabilization of the situation.

GLOS PRACY: 'IRRESPONSIBILITY' IN STRIKES

LD031004 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 3 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec (PAP) -- "Things come to such a point that conflicts which seem to be only the local ones turn into mass protest movements of a nationwide scope," the trade union daily GLOS PRACY said.

The paper admitted that "in all such cases there are doubtless some important reasons for disputes," but it stressed "lightheartedness and irresponsible easiness with which every such conflict develops and spreads must arouse the highest anxiety and deep concern."

"We could observe such a mechanism of the origin and the spreading of a conflict at the Warsaw firemens' cadets. How quickly it spread outside the premises of this college, how swiftly it became a peculiar trump card in driving the authorities to the wall and trying to force them to make concessions of the college's status under the threat of a strike blackmail in other areas.

"Such a development of the social situation in Poland and such an anatomy of conflicts emasculating Poland's socio-economic organism already weakened to the utmost lead directly to burying the rising hopes for reaching national agreement.

"The situation is inflammable and dangerous as never before," GLOS PRACY said.

U.S. CONSIDERING GRANTING EMERGENCY CREDIT

LD030958 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 2 Dec (PAP) -- A 740-million-dollar-credit credit programme for Poland next year is being given preliminary consideration by the U.S. administration and congress, the Washington POST reported today.

Despite delayed work on U.S. aid to foreign countries, the taking of prompt decisions starting an emergency credit for Poland worth 200 million dollars for the purchase of fodder for poultry is being considered. The problem is expected to be discussed during the Polish-U.S. business talks here next week.

It is generally believed that the U.S. administration and Congress are favourably disposed towards passing a positive decision on Poland, but press commentaries emphasize that the decision is unlikely to be taken soon or to pass smoothly, mostly due to the severe budget cuts in the U.S. and the American side's concern over the latest developments in Poland.

OLSZOWSKI, SIWAK SPEAK TO PARTY WORKERS

Factory Committees Supported

LD021928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, today attended a meeting of the Ursus engineering enterprise party aktiv. The introductory paper at the meeting was read by the first secretary of the factory party Committee, Marian Wal. He spoke about the difficult situation in the factory; the referendum announced by the factory's Solidarity for mid-December aimed at removing the party organization from the factory; and about the initiatives being undertaken by the factory's party committee. One of them is activity aimed at reaching an agreement among all sociopolitical organizations active in the Ursus engineering enterprise.

Stefan Olszowski then took the floor. The main part of his speech was devoted to the activities in many factories throughout the country aimed at removing party organizations from factory premises. Stefan Olszowski said that such activities will be categorically opposed by the party. He also devoted a great deal of time to the idea of setting up a front of national accord.

The proposal to create a front of national accord is meeting with support from broad social forces. The PZPR, the ZSL and the SD and their youth organizations feel that setting up such a front is the only possible way out of the country's difficult political and economic situation. Support for the idea has been expressed by the commission for cooperation between the PZPR and other political parties in Swidnik. A similar stand was taken by those participating in the plenary meeting of the urban parish main board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy in Opole [words indistinct]. The coordinating committee of creative and scientific organizations in Kielce issued a statement supporting the idea of setting up a front of national accord and declaring participation in [word indistinct] organizational forms and its desire to be an active participant in the front has been made by the participants in a joint plenary session of the urban committees of the PZPR and the SD and the urban parish committee of the ZSL in Gniezno.

Siwak Comments on Issues

LD022350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Albin Siwak today met with the secretaries of party organizations operating in Lublin and with the workforce of the construction complex. He answered questions on the idea of a front of national accord. Referring to Solidarity's attempts to get the party out of factories, he stressed that the party had, has and will have the right to [words indistinct]. The speaker pointed out that all Central Committee resolutions starting with the ninth party congress are justified, but their implementation has been made difficult. This emerges from the general situation and from the presence in the party of people who do not implement its decisions. For instance, in some voivodships materials from the central office do not get beyond the committee where they lay about not even unpacked. As for bringing people to account, Albin Siwak stated that no one in the party leadership is hampering this process, but in view [passage indistinct].

GDANSK COAST PZPR MEETINGS DISCUSS RESOLUTIONS

LD022142 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia, 2 Dec (PAP) — Party gatherings and meetings are taking place on the Gdansk coast. They are discussing the resolutions of the Sixth Central Committee Plenum and the Politburo letter on the matter of a front of national accord. At the meeting of the Gdynia aktiv much attention was paid to economic problems and the provisional plan for next year. Many words of criticism were said on this subject. Thus, for instance, the Polish Ocean Lines, which has always been very lucrative, will have a deficit of about Z3 billion in the period of the provisional system because of the high taxation level. The resistance of part of the state administration and middle management levels to the economic reform was pointed out.

TEXT OF BRATKOWSKI POSTEXPULSION LETTER TO PZPR

PM021627 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 22 Nov 81 pp 62, 65, 66

[Apparent text of letter to PZPR Central Committee by former Central Committee member Stefan Bratkowski: "Dear Comrades, Imaginary Hierarchs"; first paragraph is L'ESPRESSO introduction]

[Text] Following his expulsion from the PZPR, Poland's most authoritative journalist sent the following letter to the party Central Committee. It issues the following dramatic warning: "You no longer count for anything in this country."

Warsaw -- Esteemed comrades! As some of you will recall, a year ago I was involved in the campaign for our party's survival. I believed that for the good of the country it should be renewed and reconciled with the nation. This was a necessary and possible task.

During the latest plenum you decided to expel me from the party, using the first pretext you could find. That is a matter that concerns you, your conscience and your poltiical imagination. I do not intend to defend myself. This is not the time to concern oneself with personal problems. Instead I would like to say something which, I fear, you will not hear at the current plenum -- a few harsh words from a calm man. Words about the real facts, that will perhaps help some of you recover from the self-destruction mania to which several party leaders and activists have fallen prey in recent months.

First: A party that has brought the country's economy to bankruptcy and food rationing 36 years after the end of the war must face up to a long and difficult task to regain some social consensus. It is not enough to alter the leadership. Such a task cannot be carried out overnight, still less by means of rhetoric or threats. In Poland nobody is scared any more. People laugh or become angry. To regain confidence will take time and modesty.

Second: A party without consensus must take note of its situation without harboring feelings of rancor toward the people, without expelling from its ranks a workers grass roots that would like to belong to both the party and Solidarity. This is tantamount to political suicide. To distribute weapons to staunch activists, as you have done, however, could mean physical suicide. Weapons, even unloaded ones, will fire of their own accord sooner or later: These activists are a drop in the ocean of Polish society, and neither the army nor the militia would run to their aid. The people have never killed a single one of you, comrades; the Polish people do not thirst for blood; but do not provoke their anger, especially when there is a possibility that all the forces that now carry weight in our country will reach an understanding.

Third: The people have the power to respond to your shows of strength with a general strike. Of course, this is not the way to make the country survive. Nevertheless, the Poles are extraordinarily good at organizaing themselves and a general strike would create within a few days a fabric of spontaneous agreements, a network of mutual aid and coordination committees that would cooperate efficiently with each other. The factories would continue to function, albeit under strike conditions, and production and trade would continue. In a general strike only the authorities would have no say. This country must begin to recognize this. The Poles managed to get by during the Nazi occupation in conditions not even comparable to those of the present. This country does not allow itself to be trampled by restrictions, and to frighten it with terror there must, after all, be somebody capable of putting this terror into practice. The Poles are quite capable of surviving the worst: At the momemt of truth even the underprivileged, the lumpen proletarians, would become disciplined and efficient citizens.

Fourth: As you isolate yourselves from your people, remember that there are among them sufficient socialist forces to form a socialist party of millions of workers, peasants and intellectuals capable, together with the country's other political and social forces, of guaranteeing the continuity of the system and of its international alliances. You can no longer guarantee anything to anybody, however -- not even to yourselves. If, with suicidal irresponsibility, those of you able to decide waste this last opportunity that remains for the party, neither the personal authority which General Jaruzelski enjoys, nor his honesty nor even his good will be able on their own to guarantee your involvement in the national accord of all patriotic forces -- a national accord that can very well be formed without you; and yet even now there are within the party honest and competent men whose capabilities can confidently be palced at the service of any government or administration. Competent candidates for the leadership of public affairs are not born at assemblies or meetings. Let nobody try to tell you that there is anybody here that wants to offer power to the right. God forbid that you should believe that!

Fifth and last: What kind of party do you want to be? What interests above all others do you want to defend? Whom do you intend to represent? It is you who must reply: Do you want to be a party whose social base, whose political support are constituted by the bureaucracy; or the party of the Polish people, the workers, the nation? It would seem to me to incline toward the latter option, as long as there is still time.

Well, having assured the bureaucracy of a calm future, but no more, you would then have to examine an intelligent, far-sighted and far-reaching program on how to refound the party and reconcile it with the nation. Otherwise, the communists' party would again play a marginal and isolated role, inevitably alien to the nation.

I have written what I had to tell you, without reserve. The time has come for men capable of thinking -- and there is no lack of them among your ranks -- to halt this party on the edge of the precipice. Somebody without fear of attack had to tell you this.

Good work, comrades. I wish you no ill. Nor do your people wish you ill. In their generosity they are still able to forget the errors committed by a group of fellow countrymen. What they do not forget or forgive are bloodshed and betrayal. With best wishes, [Signed] Stefan Bratkowski.

PZPR PLENUM SHOWS PARTY 'MORE DIVIDED THAN EVER'

PM021103 Paris LE FIGARO in French 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Plenum Demands Full Powers for Government"]

[Text] Warsaw -- One conclusion has to be drawn after the sixth plenum: The party is more divided than ever between the various factions, the dogmatists, the advocates of cautious change with firm control, and the advocates of authentic socialist renewal and liberal reformism. Consequently the plenum has been no more capable than the previous ones of defining a clear and coherent line.

It was obviously the advocates of a firm line who set the tone for the debate. This is connected with the situation within the party but possibly also with international worries. There are signs of a very marked upsurge in activity within the socialist community. Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Pact, was in Warsaw again 1 week ago. In a few days time the socialist countries' foreign ministers are to meet in Bucharest. The following week, it will be the defense ministers' turn to meet in Moscow. Finally, according to persistent rumors circulating in the Polish capital, the party first secretaries may meet in Moscow 19 December. That would be General Jaruzelski's first contact with Mr Brezhnev since his appointment as first secretary.

The success of the "hardliners" is illustrated by the Central Committee's decision to call for the start of a procedure for parliament to adopt a law "on emergency means of action in the interest of protecting the citizens and the state." Indeed the plenum resolution indicates that it is necessary "to place at the disposal of the government of the People's Republic of Poland the full powers vital for effectively opposing the destructive activities which are ruining the country and its economy, threatening the socialist state, law and order and public safety."

In a few days' time the Central Committee Secretariat is to publish a motion demanding stricter control over the press.

The plenum resolution of course once again condemns the "forces hostile to socialism" and denounces the action of "many Solidarity circles, which embody the political ideas of illegal and antisocialist organizations."

Unfortunately, as was to be feared, the plenum proved incapable of specifiying how a market economy and a wartime economy can be reconciled or what is meant by a national accord which is intended to be linked with the party's dictatorship. Of course, the line is still stated to be that of "socialist renewal," of seeking national accord, but it goes no further than vague generalities. There is even some pretense of believing that the problem is to prevent the national accord from being open to socialism's enemies -- which nobody is seeking -- and no attention is paid to the fact that the only question is whether the party will agree to change power structures in an authentic way.

"Be a Real Hope"

A few general directions are given in the economic sphere. Priority must be given to food, mines, exports, energy, supplies of drugs and public transportation. The plan for 1982 is not ready and the party organizations are being asked to complete their proposals in this sphere... before the end of the first quarter of 1982. It is also specified that price increases should be introduced in such a way that they do not affect the most underprivileged citizens.

The final resolution, despite its toughness, is relatively moderate compared with some speeches at the plenum. For instance, Mr Stolarz, from Bialystok criticized the laxity which he thinks the government has shown toward some oppositionists of Solidarity members, adding: "It may be said that it is normal to act according to the law. Agreed, that's fine in a normal period, but there is now an abnormal situation in the country."

some speakers did not even hesitate to attack General Jaruzelski in a barely disguised way, directly addressing the country's leaders. For instance, Mr Janus from Katowice stated: "To be frank, the party could not tolerate another change of first secretary. You are its great hope, but be a real hope. Take all the measures necessary to halt the counterrevolution, which is developing from day to day."

Of course, that must not all be taken literally, nor should the procedure of introducing emergency measures cause too much worry, especially as parliament will not be unanimous on this point. Moreover, it had been known for a long time that two lines existed, that of General Jaruzelski, backed by the army, and that of the majority of the Central Committee, who are more inflexible. Finally, experience shows that most of the decisions contained in Central Committee resolutions are fortunately not implemented subsequently.

The party, in which the confrontation between factions is increasingly strong and is leading to a stagnation which has serious consequences, is probably boosting its suicidal intentions and is gradually losing its last advantages. A real national accord is in fact certainly the last chance for the party, but not for the country, which in any case will not abandon its objective. The disappointment following this plenum is, however, not so great as it was after the previous ones. This is quite simply because before each Central Committee session the population's expectation and hopes are increasingly small.

ZSL CHAIRMAN PRESENTS PARTY DRAFT DOCUMENTS

LD022112 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- "We come out for deep political, social and economic reforms as a result of which the system of functioning of our state and its structures will guarantee in practice full implementation of the principles of socialist democracy," said chairman of the United Peasant Party (UPP) CC and Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski presenting drafts of the basic documents -- UPP ideological (?declaration, political), programme and statute -- at a press conference. The documents will be discussed at an extraordinary congress of the UPP to be held in the second quarter of 1982.

"In these documents, we point out that the processes now taking place in the country can be carried out in the conditions of consolidating the position of the state and not its weakening, and also strengthening the principles and foundations of the socialist system and Poland's alliances and her cooperation with socialist and other countries.

"We come out for consolidating the role of the Sejm, the People's Councils, self-government bodies and trade unions, and also for the institution of a referendum in which the society and individual milieux could submit their opinions on the issues most important for the state and the nation," Vice-Premier Malinowski said.

"In our documents, we unequivocally come out for setting up a many-sided front of national accord on the basis of the Constitution of People's Poland. Cooperation within this front should be based on (?partnership) and equal footing, with all parties to the accord preserving their ideological identity and organizational independence. In the conditions of the deepening crisis, the question of creating the front of national accord is not only significant but also urgent. Effectiveness of the steps to overcome the crisis, to carry out economic reforms, and also the situation in foreign trade and the shaping of external conditions of Poland's development will depend on this issue.

"Also, a concept of the system of power stems from the essense of the front of national accord. We belive that participation of not only the UPP members but also of persons with no party affiliation and representatives of Catholic milieux should grow in this system.

"In the basic ideological and programme documents, we term the origin and the position of the UPP as a peasant party representing the countryside but also submitting its opinions on the state and social issues. The ideological declaration and the political programme, to be adopted at the 9th UPP Congress, will lay down foundations for the programme independence and define the UPP's ideological identity.

"Cooperation of the UPP with the PUWP and the Democratic Party stems from the essence of the worker-peasant alliance. This is cooperation of partners and allies. As regards matters of substance, our stands which are different on some issues and stem from the UPP declaration and programme are negotiated within the commission for inter-party cooperation and presented by our representatives who participate in the system of power. Therefore, in some situations one can speak about solving some problems by reaching a compromise. This results also from the essence of national agreement and principles which we jointly approve in this respect."

Roman Malinowski also said that the UPP will take steps to introduce a provision to the Constitution that a private farm is a durable element of the socialist economy.

DAILY SAYS ACCORD REQUIRED FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY

LD021506 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU, the party daily, today warned that if a socio-political stabilization fails to set in in Poland, any debate on economic recovery will remain an abstraction.

Therefore, the party Central Committee at its latest session reinforced its resolution to fight chaos and counter-revolution by passing on from the formula "we shall not let them do it" to the formula "we are not letting them do it", wrote the daily's commentator Tomasz Jezioranski, echoing the views voiced during the top party debate.

He said that the party decision on extrarodinary measures "is a proof of how determined the party is in the struggle to defend socialist power."

On the other hand, the party concept of a front of national accord (FNA) reflects the party will "to build a front inviting to it all national forces which recognize the socialist principles of People's Poland's Constitution", he wrote.

"This is practical proof that the party treats the FNA concept as a strategic undertaking dictated by the concern over the policial, social and economic future of the country."

Without the accord concept going into effect, Poland's economic reform plan based on what is referred to as a "three-s basis" would be only an empty talk, and Poland would be facing the prospect of quite another "S" -- that of self-destruction, wrote the commentator.

NIN INTERVIEW WITH RAKOWSKI ON CRISIS SITUATION

AU021105 Belgrade NIN No 1613 in Serbo-Croatian 29 Nov 81 pp 46-48

[Aleksandar Novacic report on NIN interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and member of the PZPR Central Committee, in Warsaw in November 1981]

[Text] Warsaw, November -- [Rakowski] Today we count in principle on sound reason, on a climate of sound reason. If this is lacking, then great complications and, I can even say, a catastrophe await Poland.

[Question] Speaking about a catastrophe, do you imply foreign intervention?

[Answer] No, it does not necessarily have to be intervention. It can be, for instance, such an economic collapse which results in a general shortage of food and other products, which in its turn then creates the conditions for street demonstrations. This then opens the possibilities for the first clashes, which can occur very easily. Furthermore, it can also involve bloodshed and some form of civil war. It is not at all necessary to link Poland's catastrophe with an intervention. But one thing is obvious: If the hanging of communists began -- and there are those who would like to do that -- the USSR would not watch that passively. Nevertheless, I want to say that the Soviet Union is really the last country in the world that wants to enter Poland.

[Question] If the present trend continues, how much separates Poland from what you call a catastrophe? Generally, where is the solution and how do you see Poland's prospects?

[Answer] I see them as black.

We Must Stop the Strike Fever

This is what Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland and member of the PZPR Central Committee, said in his interview with NIN. Rakowski is simultaneously also the chief editor of the party weekly newspaper POLITYKA.

[Question] How does Deputy Premier Rakowski view the crisis in his country which has assumed an alarming character and has its economic, political and moral aspects?

[Answer] I will begin with the economic situation which is very bad and which continues to deteriorate. No trends or solutions are visible which would show a way out of this situation. This year's production will fall short of last year's production by 20 percent. The Polish economy is short of raw materials, semifinished products and, naturally, foreign exchange funds. In addition to that, the strike actions make the situation much more difficult. In the last few months, there has not been a single day without some strikes. This development has not only destructive economic but also political and moral consequences and demoralizes the society. For instance, in recent days in a voivodship the entire economy was at standstill for 3 weeks. The strike was proclaimed in Solidarity with a group of trade union members at a state agricultural farm where a demand was made for an unconditional dismissal of its director who, between you and me, is a very good dictator at that. More than 100,000 people did not work for 3 weeks. That is a terrible demoralization. And let me mention that the strikers failed to achieve their goal and that was our first success. For the sake of preserving the renewal program, we must stop this strike fever. In the event of the contrary, Poland will disappear in anarchy.

[Question] Judging by all evidence, you appraise strikes exclusively as a negative phenomenon.

[Answer] That is absolutely correct. I believe that whoever is striking now, is acting against the people. And I will say even more: He is an enemy of the people.

[Question] What are the government's possibilities to fight against the strike movement?

[Answer] At this time our chances of resisting that movement are limited. In a large number of working collectives, there is a certain kind of terror, psychological terror. If someone refuses to strike, he is threatened with dismissal from his work or pressures are applied against him. The government's possibilities are very limited in this situation. But, beginning on 21 November, we have dispatched officers to all major working collectives to become acquainted with the situation there and to support the directors whom Solidarity has completely intimidated.

Poland and Foreign Pressures

[Question] How does Deputy Premier Rakowski appraise foreign pressures on Poland, about which a great deal has been heard?

[Answer] There is a great deal of exaggeration in all that. It is certain that all our allies carefully follow the development of events in our country and that have a certain right to do that. After all, Poland occupies one of the central positions in the Warsaw Pact and in the sociopolitical system that exists in the central and East European region. The attention with which they follow events in our country is justified, just as the criticism addressed to us is also justififed. I am inclined to reject the thesis that this interest of the outside world has some grat negative effect on our activity. I reject that. After all, please, look at all the changes that have taken place in Poland. They are very deep and substantial as well as controversial in relation to the political concepts that dominate the systems of other socialist countries. And yet we nevertheless continue to follow our course and our policy irrespective of their controversial nature.

I know that, for instance, there is much talk about the USSR's attitude toward us. It is certain that the USSR critically views what is happening in Poland, something that was shown also by the letter which we received a few months ago. All that is true, but it is also true that there is hardly anyone who is as interested in peaceful solutions for our problems as the Soviet Union. And it is also impossible to refrain from citing the fact that this year, during which the wave of anti-Sovietism actually increased in Poland, the USSR was the country which provided authentic aid in excess of 1 billion dollars. Briefly, there is criticism but there is also a desire to understand what is happening in our country and, above all, there is also a passionate desire to see the Poles themselves solve their own crisis.

[Question] Some circles abroad talk about a strengthening of the antisocialist and counter-revolutionary elements in Poland. To what extent do these forces really exist?

[Answer] This is not being talked about only abroad. I am saying the same thing and I, who am here at the center of events, think that today these counterrevolutionary forces are stronger and are active on a wider front. They aspire to overthrow the existing socio-political system. Not all people in Poland do like socialism and I can understand that. But among them are also those who are publicly expressing views about overthrowing the system and creating some new system.

[Question] Are these forces stronger now than 6 months ago?

[Answer] Yes, undoubtedly yes. The entire stratification and even dramatic character of the situation in Poland is behind that. And it is not only that these forces are considerably stronger but they are also more impudent. There are places where demands are being made to remove party committees from factories....

Polish Model

[Question] The Polish crisis has also made topical new roads and forms of socialist development. What do you think about the so-called Polish model of socialism?

[Answer] It seems to me that we have infected our friends with the discussions which are held in Poland. Today I cannot say a single word about the model of Polish socialism because until now we have demonstrated to the world our inability to solve this political and economic crisis.

About what kind of a model is it possible to speak at a time when there are lines [in front of shops], when our economy is on the brink of bankruptcy and when the country is engulfed in strikes? All this means that today we can only theoretically imagine this model of socialism. I proceed from the fact that first of all we must restore order in the country, its economy and politics and in social relations, and only then can we appear before the world saying: Please, look, we are building something new here.

As to the theoretical deliberations, I see the Polish model in the following manner: Socialism in our country must take into consideration the Polish traditions; that is, for instance, the existence of a strong Catholic church, the individualistic inclinations of the Poles and so forth. This means that the Polish model implies a complete consideration for national characteristics. I would formulate it in this way but I believe that at present we do not need to speak about that. We must be modest and we must try to settle the situation in the country.

[Question] For several months now, the Poles have devoted an extraordinarily great amount of time to discussions about self-management as one of the ideas of Poland's future. What does this imply?

[Answer] There is no need at all to doubt that self-management is a very important concept as well as a very important practice. But once again, I would not want to create a new religion from self-management. I am saying this because in Poland we have, among others, also such theoreticians and publicists who believe that the path to paradise will open at the very moment of introduction of self-management in our country. You know yourself what all that is like, how many problems there have been and still are in Yugoslavia and how many self-denials have been required to achieve the present level of self-management.

And this self-management cannot be established independently of the economic reality and level of development of production forces. In other words, I believe that Poland certainly needs self-managing socialism but in this connection also it is necessary to consider the traditions of the Poles and the character of every individual who wants to be a self-manager. Experience has shown to us that an individual cannot govern on his own and that everyone must respect certain principles of the game and certain social rules; for this reason, I would vote above all in favor of self-management functioning jointly with a well-conceived managerial system. I place emphasis on a self-managing managerial system: good director and good self-management.

Role of the Party in the Front

[Question] In Poland recently the front of national agreement was formed in an effort to rally all patriotic forces. What is that really?

[Answer] I want to stress the word agreement. This word contains the new essence or concept of unity in relation to some of the basic problems resulting from the political and economic crisis. What is needed for this reason is agreement; that is, not a front of national unity but a front of national agreement. We simply want the various political forces to find a common platform. This is the basic goal and task of agreement.

[Question] Are there any chances for the front of national agreement to grow into an organ of authority?

[Answer] It would be more an organ of agreement and consultation. However, a more complete answer to the question is impossible at this time because all the forces willing to participate in the front still have only a general concept of it. I myself also do not have a clear picture especially as to your question. This is a new element in our system. We are introducing something new here. And we are not at all certain that it will succeed. We are not certain that Solidarity will want to join that front. At present Solidarity is limiting itself to some ambiguous statements. It should delegate its people but we will see whether it will do that.

[Question] As a member of the PZPR Central Committee, how do you see the role of the party at this time?

[Answer] I see it in the following manner: The party retains its leading role in the front, the role which is primarily based on a strong and attractive social program and on the political position which the party holds. In other words, I foresee a dominant position for us in the front, which however does not imply that we refuse to allow other political and social forces to also assume an important place. We will strive to retain an influence of more than 50 percent in the front as well as in every other organization.

[Question] Recently, in addition to a certain PZPR shedding of membership, new Marxist-Leninist parties or factions have also appeared. To what extent can these parties influence the political situation?

[Answer] The term "party" should not be used in this connection because what they are is currents, groups, little groups and perhaps also factions but not parties. The term "party" is connected with a certain organizational and program concept. This is the first observation in this connection. As for the essence of the problem, the crisis in the party is quite understandable because it merely reflects what is happening in the entire society. Today the party must appraise critically all those truths in which it has believed for decades and which were implemented in practice during that time. The crisis is completely logical. The problem is only the question of what the chances are for the party to emerge from the crisis in which it has found itself and how much time is needed for that.

The little groups or factions are very loud, but to me all that is like a child's crying: A child cries but his crying has no major effect on his environment. On the basis of everything that I know about Poland, I think that these little groups cannot seriously influence the workers class and social awareness. On the other hand, I always give the following answer: If you already criticize our concept -- and they criticize us for making concessions and for being soft -- then go to the factories and ask workers whether they propose any other solutions. I personally will acquiesce to their answer.

I Feel a Certain Fear

[Question] Following his election as deputy premier of the government, Rakowski has continued to hold his position as chief editor of the weekly newspaper POLITYKA, which he has headed for a number of years now. How does he see, from this "double" position, the role of the press at this point in the Polish situation.

[Answer] It was only after I had become a deputy premier that I understood how greatly the press can influence the development of events and the formation of views. As long as I was only a chief editor, it seemed to me that the function of the press is certainly very important but at the same time also limited, and that it reaches only a certain number of readers. But since I have been sitting in this chair, I see that this is not so; I see that it is possible to promote the manner of reaction and opinions of the people in connection with one or another phenomenon. Journalists are inclined to adopt a one-sided view and their emotions are often very strong especially at the time of such a crisis as we have now.

[Question] Summing up everything and in veiw of your position and views, are you optimistic?

[Answer] This is a difficult question which in a certain way requires my personal declaration and not a formal answer such as is usual in this respect. First, I accepted this position fully aware that I accepted it in an extraordinarily difficult period; I accepted it with a certain hope that from this position I would be able much more successfully to carry out all those views and ideas which I had propounded previously as chief editor and publicist. A journalist is after all only an observer or witness of events. On the other hand, I now have the opportunity to shape events and to make certain decisions which can orient them.

Considered from this viewpoint, it would be difficult to say that I am happy but I am certainly pleased that I am finally able to implement these concepts of mine. After the experience of these 8 or 9 months, it has become evident that all this is not all that simple and that in this apparatus or system of authority -- and I think that this applies to every system and not only to ours -- one encounters a multitude of resistance, barriers and obstacles. I have even said that it was my wish to bring a few journalists into the government to enable them to see for themselves how difficult it is to lead.

Am I optimistic today? It is difficult for me to day. I am not an optimist by nature. I am more inclined to pessimism. My nature is subject to external influences and some events can throw me to the ground. I recover quickly but I am not a completely constant person in the sense that I always move at the levels imposed by the situation, the environment or my own mind.

For this reason my behavior is marked, among other things, also by hesitation, and it would be difficult to say that I am optimistic. I feel fear and doubt regarding Poland's future development. At times this fear prevails over reality: I said once that I would never be like an English lord -- cool and refined -- who carefully weighs every word. I will always remain only a Slav, born here by the Wisla, and for this reason my character and my reactions are conditioned by this reality which has always existed and always will exist here between the Bug and Odra. Perhaps this is not good, perhaps it is a curse. It is hard for me to say.

SEJM CULTURE COMMISSION MEETS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD021420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Nov 81

[Text] A meeting has been held in the Sejm building between Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski and a group of deputy journalists who are members of the Commission for Culture and Art together with its chairman, Krystyna Marszalek-Mlynczyk, and the leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs with its chairman, Wladyslaw Loranc. Organizational and economic problems of Polish radio and television were discussed. The committee leadership presented a report on the activities of collegiate bodies, on preparations to set up a policy council and on work in progress to introduce the economic reform in Polish radio and television. This entails the need for changes in the existing statute of the committee. The meeting was preceded by a session of the Sejm Commission for Culture and Art, which had been scheduled for 8 December.

OPERATIONAL GROUP OFFICIAL CITED ON TASKS

LD021338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Dec 81

[By the Koszalin correspondent]

[Text] Members of the military operational groups operating in the towns are very busy. Today I spoke with Lt Col (Jozef Sadowski) from the military operation group active in Koszalin.

[Begin (Sadowski) recording] Our basic aim is to give assistance to the residents of our town in preparing for and getting through the winter. Coal stocks are minimal, and supplies are basically sporadic. Some 12,000 residents are waiting for housing in Koszalin. This is why nearly half the people who approach us seek assistance in housing matters. We are trying to identify and use empty houses and to rehabilitate premises used for other purposes. Our attention has been directed in particular to the drawing up of a system of assistance for the elderly and infirm. We are also directing our attention to local trade activities. Here the public is helping us by pointing out irregularities in the trade system.

We can draw the conclusion from the first few days of our activities that in just the same way as the rural operational groups and to cope with certain problems, people and businesses located in the towns also have to cope with a number of difficulties. We are trying to solve them as our resources allow. [end recording]

PAX CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL ACCORD

PM030925 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte interviewed with Pax chairman Ryszard Reiff in Warsaw: "National Accord To Save Poland" -- date not given]

[Text] Warsaw -- Question: Mr Chairman, you have launched a plan for a "great coalition"; how do you view it and how do you want to attain this coalition in specific, practical terms?

Answer: This is how I see it: Over the past 10 years, and a little longer than that, it has become clear that the party is not capable of exercising its power in an effective way. A powerful social movement has emerged -- Solidarity is, in fact, more than a trade union -- which is capable of preventing the implementation of any decision. But Solidarity cannot and does not want to take full power. Thus a third element is vital, one which will not simply act as a mediator but will make it possible to base cooperation on the general interest. This force is the Catholic church. Throughout Poland's history it has represented the national identity. I propose, therefore, the creation of a "great coalition," based on accord between the three forces grouped around values which they symbolize and represent: the church expressing the nation's tradition and identity, the party contributing legalist respect for real socialism and the existing government structures, and solidarity having the support of the masses.

At this point it is important to give a few details: When I say "the party" I mean the whole present system of power based on the omnipotence of one party without whose agreement it would be impossible to make any important appointment in any sphere of public life, including the associated political groupings, the civil service, the armed forces and the police. The church, for its part, of course, cannot take direct action in the political sphere. It must attain the spiritual goal of its apostolic mission.

The aim here, therefore, is to create a representation whose aim is to play a mediating role between the forces at present in conflict, which are the party or, more generally, the government system it controls, and Solidarity and its million of members. This must be done to defend the state and the nation's higher interests, to ensure that they do not suffer by the conflict and that the homeland's security is not threatened.

How can that be achieved in practical terms? Each of the three forces will appoint a working group with the job of organizing cooperation with the others. Together they will form the committee for national accord. It will control the appointment of cadres and mass media questions. Its task will be to establish a government of technocrats in which the political ministries will remain in the party's hands but will abide by forms of control which will make it impossible for them to be used against the other partners. The committee will have the job of preparing for elections to the Sejm and the general councils.

Common goal, different means

Question: The authorities' representatives say that there is nothing in common between their concept of "national accord" and yours. Do you not think that the idea of the front for national accord launched by the government could be accepted, at least as an initial step toward more profound changes in government structures?

Answer: What form will the future national accord take? This is still an open question. The primate's meeting with the prime minister and Solidarity chairman confirmed my idea that the national accord should be based on consensus among the church, the party and the most powerful trade union federation. This certainly does not mean that the partners want the same thing.

The very creation of the council or front for national accord may be a simple change of name and face for the old National Unity Front which has hitherto existed or the creation of some consultation mechanism, as has already been done. My proposals go much further. It is, therefore, possible to say that the idea is the same but the views on how to implement it are different.

Question: To what extent do your ideas take account of the party's leadership role?

Answer: Nobody in Poland challenges the party's leadership role aside from small extremist opposition groups. However, everybody sees that the way it has worked so far will not enable the country to overcome the crisis but, on the contrary, will return it to the situation which prompted the crisis. There must, therefore, be a far-reaching change which should not give free rein to the opposition but ensure that the nation really becomes a higher element.

There are the requirements of the Polish renewal. The main problem is that of creating a mechanism whereby the population can exert their influence on fundamental decisions. This problem must be solved if we want a new model of Polish socialism to emerge without bloodshed, economic disaster or deterioration in civilization. The leadership role must not be confused with monopoly of power. The party must show that it is up to this task. In my view it can only do so by taking part in a coalition with the social forces which enjoy the store of confidence which it so desperately lacks.

LABOR MINISTRY PROPOSES FLEXIBLE WORK DAYS

LD011628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, taking into account the supply difficulties threatening regular production in many production works and the arduousness of market purchases, has submitted a motion for a more flexible distribution and dimension of work time in December for employees working in the sphere of material production, in particular for women raising children.

With the agreement of the Council of Ministers, the heads of the central offices, chairman of cooperative unions and voivodas will be empowered to offer the workforces two additional work-free days in the period preceding the Christmas holidays or after this holiday in exchange for undertaking work on two free Saturdays in December, that is, on 5 and 19 December. Decisions on this matter ought to be taken following agreement in the works enterprise with the trade unions.

MEAT LINES NOT EXPECTED TO GET SHORTER

LD021800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 2 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Undisclosed Meat -- This is the title that SZTANDAR MLODYCH has given to an interview with (Saver) Wroblewski, deputy director of the central meat industry organization. Let us quote the most important excerpt, for us consumers, from the interview with the director, namely his reply to a question about the situation concerning the purchase of meat on the December coupons.

Overall supplies of meat will most probably meet the quantity of coupons, Director Wroblewski said. These supplies amount to 82,000 tons, of which as much as 30,000 tons are imported.

I am, of course, not taking arrears into account. I said most probably because, no doubt, purchasing will again drop because the slaughter of animals for farmers' own needs will increase before Christmas. And it is for precisely these reasons that there are fears that not everyone will receive meat in accordance with the distribution list. The situation will be the worst in Katowice, Krakow, Kielce, Radom and Lublin Voivodships. Warsaw will also be (?at the top of the list).

One can, ladies and gentlemen, draw one conclusion from this interview: There is no chance that the lines in front of shops for rationed meat will get shorter.

PAP REPORTS COAL PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS FOR 1982

LD021852 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- Coal output is slowly increasing in Poland although the miners are still grappling with many difficulties. Daily output has recently begun to exceed 617-618 thousand tonnes and coal production on workfree Satrudays is also increasing as more and more miners report for work voluntarily.

This year's coal production is estimated at 161-162 million tonnes, by 30 million tonnes less compared with last year. As a result of this shortfall in production, numerous factories had to cut production and even are faced with shutdowns because few effective mechanisms ensuring efficient coal economy have been put into effect.

Three variants of the 1982 economic plan have been prepared, as regards coal output. The most optimistic forecast is for 175 million tonnes, and the gloomiest picture envisages 155 million tonnes. The miners, always cautious and aware of the existing potential, are inclined to opt for some 168 million tonnes. But also this target will not be easy to achieve. It would call for daily output of some 620,000 tonnes of coal, a target not yet met, and also some 200,000 tonnes of coal to be extracted on workfree Saturdays.

SEAMEN ALLEGEDLY MISTREATED BY SOVIET OFFICIALS

LD161630 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Letter from Jan Denisewicz, NSZZ Solidarity works committee official, to Ryszard Karger, director general of the Polish Steamship Company]

[Text] Sir, would you please approach the ministry and other competent authorities in order to ensure that the highly reprehensible behavior of customs and immigration services in USSR ports as regards our sailors be stopped?

We are in the possession of a great many reports of exceptionally aggressive and malicious behavior, and violations of human dignity, by Soviet customs officers shown during control of our sailors (in particular in the Murmansk and Leningrad ports) These controls occur very frequently. We know of cases in which sailors who just underwent a thorough check were submitted, literally a few yards further on, to further checks by customs officers perfectly aware of the fact that they had just left the customs examination premises.

At the same time, I would like to inform you that according to a reliable report from our customs office, which is in our possession, the director of the customs office has issued a verbal instruction recommending that the Soviet, GDR and Czechoslovak ships be exempted from customs control. It is also recommended that sailors from the abovementioned countries should not be searched.

This stands in complete contradiction to the Soviet Customs Office attitude to our sailors.

We expect that our letter will precipitate your resolute action to put an end to the arbitrary and arrogant behavior of the Soviet customs and immigration services as regards our sailors.

On behalf of NSZZ Solidarity, works committee,

[Signed] Jan Denisewicz

DELIVERIES OF SOVIET MEAT, GOODS REPORTED

Soviet Meat Figures

LD010828 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Deliveries of Soviet meat to our country started in the second half of November. The contract amounts to 30,000 tons of pork and beef.

Each day at the dry port of the Polish State Railways in Malaszewicze from 100 to 900 tons of meat are transloaded from railway cars to freezer vehicles from all over the country. So far nearly 3,000 tons of meat have been dispatched to Silesia, Warsaw, Lodz, Bydgoszcz and Lublin. A part of this meat is delivered directly to the country in freezer vehicles from the Soviet Union. It is expected that the fulfillment of the contract will be completed by the middle of December.

Goods Arriving at Dorohusk

LD202112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Summary] More than 6,000 tons of goods arrive every day at the Dorohusk dry port from the Soviet Union, under the normal goods exchange. At present workers and Dorohusk are transloading needed goods on our market: gas and engine oil, potassium salt for the production of artificial fertilizers and for Polish agriculture and consignments of Siberian timber. Polish goods going to the Soviet Union include Zuk and Nysa vans and coal.

Ore to Katowice

LD250310 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Over 9.3 million tons of Soviet iron ore have already reached the transloading base of the Katowice steelworks. It is expected that the 10 million ton mark will be reached by the end of December.

Cotton Arrival

LD250310 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Transloading of large quantities of Soviet cotton from Kazakhstan is taking place at the complex of border stations in Siemianowka, Bialystok Voivodship. Transports are destined for the textile factories in Bialystok and Lodz where serious shortages of raw material are felt. Apart from cotton, railroad cars with building materials, products for metal enterprises and the chemical industry, spare parts for machines and motor vehicles and market goods are transloaded each day. Recently large quantities of cigarettes purchased in the Soviet Union were transloaded into Polish railroad cars.

LEADERS, DAILY OBSERVE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

Jaruzelski Greetings

AU011416 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Nov 81 p 1

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski to President D. Dragosavac on Yugoslav national day]

[Text] To Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee presidium, in Belgrade: On the occasion of the SFRY national day, in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish people and in my own name I extend cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to the LCY Central Committee, the friendly people of Yugoslavia and to you, esteemed Comrade Dragosavac.

The communists of Poland and the entire Polish people express their appreciation of the comprehensive development taking place in your country under the leadership of the LCY. We also acknowledge and value Yugoslavia's activity in the international scene, this being an important factor in achieving stabilization, security and peace.

I am convinced that the friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to deepen and develop to the advantage of Poland and Yugoslavia in the interests of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary

Jablonski Greets Kraigher

AU011423 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Nov 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Council of State Chairman H. Jablonski to S. Kraigher on Yugoslav national day]

[Text] To Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency in Belgrade: ON the occasion of the national day of the SFRY, I extend in the name of the Polish people, the Council of State and in my own name cordial congratulations to the SFRY Presidium, the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia and to you, esteemed Comrade Chairman, and express best wishes for the further, prosperous development of your country.

I am convinced that the lasting friendly relations and the mutually advantageous cooperation between our people and countries will continue to strengthen and develop in the interests of peace in Europe and the world.

[Signed] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic

Ideological Origins' Noted

AU011627 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Nov 81 p 7

[Waclaw Urbanski commentary: "The Day of the Republic of Socialist Yugoslavia -- Ideological Origins" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Recently the Yugoslav newspaper BORBA printed the statements of several political activists on the subject of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, which will take place next year. In these statements attention is drawn, among other things, to the fact that it will be the first congress without Josip Broz Tito, who died last year.

Inseparably connected with Tito's name are the development and the successes of the socialist system of self-management in Yugoslavia -- a noncommitted, powerful, modern and united country, a country of high international standing constantly heading toward peace, disarmament and profound cooperation between nations.

TODAY, ON THE OCCASION OF THE DAY OF THE REPUBLIC, THE NATIONAL DAY OF FRIENDLY YUGOSLAVIA, IT IS WORTH RECALLING THAT THE IDEOLOGICAL ORIGINS OF THE PROFOUND POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN YUGOSLAVIA STEM FROM THE PROGRAM OF THE ANTIFASCIST NATIONAL LIBERATION COUNCIL, WHICH WAS PROCLAIMED ON 29 NOVEMBER, 1943 WHEN YUGOSLAVIA WAS STILL BATTLING WITH THE NAZI INVADER. This was a program for the building of a new state on the principles of unity, brotherhood and equality of rights for all the peoples and nationalities inhabiting Yugoslavia. The sponsors of this program were Yugoslav communists, for whom socialism was the only road to modern development of the country and the only way to throw off the shackles of internal conflicts and backwardness.

THE HISTORY OF THE LAST FEW DECADES HAS FULLY CONFIRMED THE CORRECTNESS OF THIS ROAD. Under the leadership of communists, the peoples of Yugoslavia have transformed their common fatherland into a socialist industrial-agricultural country, achieving -- despite various difficulties and searches for their own ways of development -- results in all spheres of economic and social life, which are widely known to us. THROUGHOUT THE POSTWAR PERIOD, YUGOSLAVIA WAS AMONG THE TOP COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD AS FAR AS ITS RATE OF MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT WAS CONCERNED. Its national income has increased sevenfold, industrial output has increased 14 times, and agricultural output 2 and 1/2 times.

HOWEVER, THE ACHIVEMENTS OF THE PAST DECADES HAVE NOT MADE THE YUGOSLAVS BLIND TO THE PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES THEY ENCOUNTER IN THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY. HENCE A LOT IS BEING SAID AT PRESENT IN YUGOSLAVIA -- ALSO IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMING LCY CONGRESS -- about transferring considerable resources into heavy, raw materials and energy industries, about more effectively merging the forces and resources of the self-managing trade union organizations in order to raise the effectiveness of economic management and investments; about curbing imports and consumption; and about the necessity to increase exports. All this is intended to stabilze the economy and reduce foreign debts.

POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA ATTACH ENORMOUS IMPORTANCE TO CONSTANTLY DEVELOPING FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR PARTIES, COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES. THIS IS IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH SIDES. The efforts of both partners in continuing production cooperation and specialization are particularly noteworthy. As a result, the supplies in this regard accounted in the past years for as much as 28 percent of the entire turnover.

THE POLISH PEOPLE HAVE ALWAYS REGARDED THE ACHIEVEMENTS, DEVELOPMENT AND PROBLEMS OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLES WITH LIVELY INTEREST AND AFFECTION. THE SFRY NATIONAL DAY IS A FITTING OCCASION TO RECALL THAT AND TO SEND OUR CORDIAL WISHES AND FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA.

1982 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SRV SIGNED 2 DEC

LD022122 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- An agreement on trade in 1982 between Poland and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Warsaw today.

The agreement provides for the value of trade amounting to 34 million roubles next year, i.e., higher by 16 percent than that provided for by the protocol for this year.

Traditionally, next year we shall import coffee, cocoa, fruit preserves products and raw materials for the light industry, caoutchouc and tin from Vietnam. Imports of Vietnamese cigarettes are also envisaged. Poland will supply Vietnam with machines and installations and spare parts for Polish equipment operating in that country.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA SIGNED IN BUCHAREST

LD290300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] In Bucharest a protocol has been signed regarding the trade turnover and liabilities between Poland and Romania in the coming year. The value of trade exchange between the two countries will reach a level close to this year's, that is, about R530 million. Machines and installations will make up a large part of the supplies.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SENDS LETTER TO JARUZELSKI

LD011852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] At a meeting of worker activists of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society from many industrial enterprises it has been ascertained that there is still a great deal to be said on matters related to Polish-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation. This also applies to the history of mutual relations between our countries. It was underlined that in those and other actions it is necessary to reach out all the time for new people, experienced worker activists, who are endowed with prestige and capable of defending Polish-Soviet friendship.

In a letter addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, those taking part in the conference stressed that the defense and expansion of socialism in Poland, and of alliance cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union constitute the sole correct line of action for the good of the working class and the Polish nation.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH DENMARK -- Copenhagen, 20 Nov (PAP) -- A programme for the agreement on Polish-Danish cultural cooperation provides for further exchange and contacts in culture, education and science between the two countries from 1982 to 1985. The programme was agreed upon during talks of the Polish-Danish Mixed Commission held here. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 21 Nov 81 LD]

FRG FIRM PROVIDES AID -- Warsaw, 20 Nov (PAP) -- West German firm Boehringer Ingelheim will provide 50 thousand Dm worth of medicine as aid for Poland, Dr Werner Kastenmeier who heads the Behringer Ingelheim delegation now on a visit to Poland declared. Today the delegation was received by Health and Social Welfare Minister Tadeusz Szelachowski. Boehringer Ingelheim has for many years been co-operating with the Polish pharmaceutical industry; this includes a licence sold to the "Polfa" pharmaceuticals producer four years ago. A symposium on one of the firm's new cardiological drugs is now being held in Warsaw. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 21 Nov 81 LD]

DELEGATION TO CANADA -- A delegation from the Sejm left for Canada yesterday at the invitation of the Canadian Parliament. The delegation is headed by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa and includes the chairman of the Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and member of the Commission for Science and Technological Progress, Deputy Zbigniew Gertych; member of the Commission for Maritime Economy and Shipping and that for Foreign Trade, Deputy (Jerzy Korzonek); member of the Commission for Culture and Art and that for Forestry and the Wood Industry, Deputy Mieczyslaw Zarnawa; member of the Commission for Foreign Affairs and deputy chairman of the Commission for Culture and Art, Deputy Wojciech Zukrowski; and the head of the Sejm chancellery, Kazimierz Switala. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 2 Dec 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS, HOSTS DINNER FOR GROMYKO

AU022057 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, started this afternoon in Bucharest. The talk was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, was also present.

During the meeting, the sides exchanged detailed views on the current international situation, with particular emphasis on issues concerning the cessation of the arms race, the transition to concrete disarmament measures and, in this context, the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner today in honor of Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and his wife (Lidya Dimitriyevna) Gromyko. The dinner was attended by the following comrades: Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs; and Maria Groza, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Vasiliy Ivanovich Drozdenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Bucharest, and his wife were also present.

The dinner took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

INTERNATIONAL PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY OBSERVED

Ceausescu Cables UN Leaders

AU291910 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 30 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] To Ismat Kittani, chairman of the 36th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim:

On the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, on behalf of the RCP, of Socialist Romania, of the entire Romanian people, I wish to reassert the feelings of solidarity and support to the Palestinian people's cause, to the attainment of its legitimate rights and aspirations to a free, self-reliant existence in a national state of its own.

In the current complex and contradictory international conditions, exacerbated by intensified tendencies to redivide the spheres of influence, Romania resolutely advocates reducing interstate tension and resuming and continuing the policy of peace, detente and cooperation, and respect for the national independence and sovereignty of all peoples. We believe that all states and peoples must now endeavor to speed up the settlement of conflicts, hotbeds of tension and interstate disputes solely through negotiations, and to enforce respect for each people's sacred right to a free and independent development.

In this spirit, Romania takes consistent action for the political, negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the achievement of a global, just and durable peace, on the basis of Israel's total withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, Arab Jerusalem included, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue through the recognition of its legitimate rights, inclusive of its right to self-determination and to build an independent state of its own, of guaranteed independence and sovereignty of all the states in that area.

Socialist Romania considers that at present political and diplomatic activity should be intensified, including the United Nations, for stimulating the process of peace in the Middle East, and the current conditions should be used since they are favorable to setting a new framework for negotiations through the convening of an international conference within the United Nations, with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the PLO, as well as the USSR and the United States, and other states which can positively contribute to solving the conflict in the area.

Allow me to take this opportunity to highlight Romania's firm belief that the main question of achieving an overall peace in the Middle East is the settlement of the Palestinian issue, the provisions of conditions for the Palestinian people to see its natural aspirations after peaceful existence, in its own, independent state come true as soon as possible.

The remaking and consolidating of all the Arab countries' solidarity and unity of action, the ensurance of a broad participation of the PLO in the efforts made on an international plane towards settling the Palestinian people's issue would be of particular importance, with positive effects, for the aggregate of efforts aiming at a global, lasting and just settlement.

As in the past, Romanian will make her contribution to the just and lasting resolution of the Middle East questions, to the achievement of a global peace in the area, to the attainment of the Palestinian people's rights, in the interest of peace.

In conclusion, I want to express my conviction that the United Nations can and must play a still more active role in the efforts towards solving the Middle East conflict, towards politically settling all states of tension and conflict, through the adoption of a resolution which should stipulate the convening of an international conference on a global settlement, just and lasting peace in that tormented area of the world, in accordance with the peoples' hopes and aspirations to live in a climate of quiet and peace, of international security and cooperation.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Meeting Organized 1 Dec

AU012107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Dec (AGERPRES) -- A meeting was organized in Bucharest on December 1, on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people by the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Romanian League of Friendship With Peoples From Asia and Africa. Taking the floor, Mihai Burca, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, stressed Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu's stand in favour of intensified efforts towards the achievement of a global and lasting peace in the Middle East. Romania, the speaker went on, has declared most resolutely for the organization of an international conference with the active participation and under the aegis of the UN, to be attended by all the parties concerned, inclusive of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as by the Soviet Union, the United States and other states that can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the conflict in the region.

The speaker pointed to the fact that relations of friendship, collaboration and active solidarity were established years ago between the Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian people and the Arab Palestinian people, relations that have steadily deepened and diversified for mutual benefit, in the interests of peace and stability in the Middle East.

(Abdel Salam Dajani), director of the UN information centre for Romania, took the floor next highlighting the importance the United Nations attaches to the Palestinian people's struggle for attaining its goals.

Romania's answer to the call the General Assembly addressed to all the governments to cooperate for the translation into fact the resolution on the observance of this day was clear and positive, (A.S. Dajani) said. As a matter of fact, even before the resolution was adopted Romania and her eminent leader, President Nicolae Ceausescu, have granted full political, diplomatic, material and moral support to the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people, to the efforts for the establishment of an equitable and durable peace in the Middle East.

Khalid ash-Shaykh, permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bucharest, said that the Palestinian people was highly appreciative of the meeting of solidarity organized in Romania and conveyed the Romanian Communist Party, the friendly Romanian people and its government, Nocolae Ceausescu warmest thanks and full gratitude for the material, moral, political and diplomatic support they grant to the Palestinian people's struggle and to its just cause.

The meeting was attended by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, party and state activists, representatives of the CTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, of the CC of the RCP, Women's National Council, by a large audience.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania.

SCINTEIA Comments

AU291900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 29 Nov 81

["Firmly and Consistently beside the Palestinian People's Just Cause" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Under the above heading, "SCINTEIA" newspaper marks in a commentary the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, reading:

For the Romanian people, whose feelings of warm friendship and empathy for the Arab peoples are well-known, today is another opportunity to reassert its active solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle for the attainment of its legitimate aspirations to live in an independent state of its own.

The marking of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people is taking place in conditions in which this people's just cause is asserting itself ever more strongly on a world plane, when new other states recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, establish relations with it. The PLO also obtained the status of observer at the U.N. and the Palestinian issue is constantly on the agenda of that forum, of other important international meetings.

Inspired by feelings of militant solidarity with the peoples fighting to be masters of their destinies, Romania has always supported the imprescriptible rights of the Palestinian people, granted it manysided support-political, diplomatic, material- and consistently contributed to the assertion of its just cause on an international plane. As known, Romania was among the first countries which recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization. The PLO has had a representation in Bucharest for several years.

The Romanian people's solidarity with the Palestinian people is also tellingly illustrated by the high-principled stand adopted by Romania with regard to the Middle East conflict. In President Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches and interviews, in the official documents of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania it was firmly stressed that the settlement of the Palestinian issue was an essential, fundamental component part of the building of a durable peace in the Middle East. During the numerous meetings the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Yasir 'Arafat, had with President Nicolae Ceausescu, he expressed his gratitude for the disinterested support and active contribution to the assertion of the Palestinian peoples rights.

On the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Socialist Romania reiterates her feelings of warm friendship for the Palestinian people, expressing her determination to further grant it full support in the just struggle for attaining its inalienable national rights. As President Nicolae Ceausescu has consistently shown, Romania is resolved to further do everything depending on her to contribute to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in Middle East, to the attainment of the aspirations after peace and progress of the Arab peoples, of all the peoples of the world - "SCINTEIA" writes in conclusion.

LUMEA Commentary

AU021238 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian 26 November No 48 p 18

[Craciun Ionescu: "Active Solidarity With the Friendly Palestinian People"]

[Text] As of 1977, 29 November has become the "International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People," decreed by a resolution of the UN General Assembly. This day constitutes an additional opportunity for the Palestinian people's friends to express their entire support for that people's just cause, and at the same time it confirms the importance that the great forum of the world's nations attaches to the Palestinian problem and to finding a just and lasting solution to it.

International public opinion has become more clearly and generally aware of the 30-year-old drama of the Palestinian people, deprived of an independent fatherland and subjected to harassment and bloody aggression both in the occupied territories and outside them. Like any other people in the world, the Palestinians are entitled to live in freedom in their own independent state. Perpetuation of the current situation constitutes both a flagrant injustice against a whole nation, and preservation of a permanent hotbed of tension in the Middle East and a continued threat to peace in that area and beyond it. Currently, justly settling the Palestinian problem is the key to any general settlement in the Middle East and to ending the suffering that repeated armed confrontations have inflicted on the peoples in that part of the world. Without realizing the Palestinians' legitimate rights, including their right to have their own independent state, there will be no lasting peace in that area. That is a truth that is increasingly penetrating the consciousness of international public opinion, including political circles in the West which, in recent years, have become more receptive and have recognized the urgent need for a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem. Recent developments confirm the increasing world support for the Palestinian cause and awareness of the importance of establishing a free and independent Palestinian state, where that people can decide themselves on their destinies.

Socialist Romania, which, in an internationalist spirit has always supported the struggle for freedom and independence of enslaved peoples, has from the very beginning expressed its active solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people and granted them political, diplomatic and material aid. Proceeding from the Romanian people's profound and sincere friendship for the Arabs and from their traditional ties with Arab countries, Romania has devoted and is devoting special attention to Middle East developments, and is doing everything in its power to efficiently promote a political settlement to the existing conflict, in the major interests of the people in that area. Such a settlement, which by definition must be a general one in order to be lasting, must be based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, on recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, which should be interpreted as including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and on ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in the area. Along this line, one useful and efficient procedure is to convene an international conference under United Nations aegis and with the participation of all interested sides, including the USSR and the United States, and needless to say, with the participation of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

As a sincere friend of the Palestinian people and as a supporter of their struggle for their legitimate rights, the RCP has long since established the warmest possible relations of friendship with the PLO. As Palestinian leaders, especially Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, have repeatedly emphasized, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania was the first head of state to support the Palestinian People's right to self-determination and to advance the idea of an independent Palestinian state; Romania was the first country to recognize the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and Bucharest the first European capital where the PLO had an official representative.

The Palestinian people will further find in the Romanian people a trustworthy friend, for whom the 29 November anniversary of the international day of solidarity is an opportunity to express feelings of active solidarity and determination to further strengthen the Romanian-Palestinian friendship as part and parcel of Romania's friendship with the Arab countries.

## LEADERS GREET SFRY COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

### Ceausescu Greetings

AU011347 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] To Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the state Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Comrade Dusan Dragosavac, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Belgrade.

Esteemed comrades, the national holiday of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend warmest congratulations and friendly geetings to you, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the neighboring Yugoslav peoples on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and myself.

The Romanian communists and all our people high appreciate the Yugoslav peoples' noteworthy achievements in building the socialist society and in developing the country's economy.

I recall with satisfaction the recent talks conducted in Bucharest and I want to express the conviction that, in acting together and in the spirit of the decisions made at that time, the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the RCP and the LCY will develop even more strongly in all fields in conformity with the basic aspirations of the Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace in the world and the policy of detente, independence and international cooperation.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the friendly neighboring Yugoslav peoples new successes in the construction of socialism.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

### Verdet, Others Greetings

AU011349 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 81 p 7

[Cable sent by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, on Yugoslavia's national day]

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has sent a telegram to Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, on Yugoslavia's national day, wherein he extends warmest congratulations on his own and the government's behalf, as well as wishes for increasingly greater successes in the construction of socialism in Yugoslavia.

The telegram also expresses the conviction that the government of the two countries will continue to act to expand and deepen relations between Romania and Yugoslavia in the interest of the neighboring friendly Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

On the same occasion, Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the SFRY Assembly, and Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory cable to Comrade Josip Vrhovec, SFRY secretary for foreign affairs.

Congratulatory cables were also sent by mass and civic organizations and by other central institutions in our country to similar SFRY institutions and organizations.

ALBANIAN ENVOY MARKS LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU021240 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] On the 37th anniversary of Albania's liberation, the Albanian ambassador in Bucharest, Jordan Pani, gave a reception on 26 November.

The reception was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ladislau Hegedus, secretary of state of the Council for Socialist Education and Culture; representatives from other ministries and central institutions, men of art and culture and journalists.

Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH POLAND -- Ana Muresan, Romanian minister of domestic trade received on 13 November Zygmunt Lakomiec, first deputy minister of domestic trade and services of the Polish People's Republic, with whom she discussed the development of trade exchanges between the two ministries. The same day, Dumitru Petrescu, first deputy minister of domestic trade, and the Polish official signed a protocol on consumer goods exchanges between the two ministries for 1982. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SWEDEN -- Bucharest, 18 Nov (AGERPRES) -- A protocol was signed at the end of the session of the Joint Romanian-Swedish Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation held in Bucharest that stipulates measures regarding the further development of cooperation between enterprises of the two countries in domains of reciprocal interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Nov 81 AU]

GDR NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION -- Tamara Dorrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of Romania, received on 17 November a delegation of the National Council of the GDR National Front led by Manfred Richter, chairman of the front's Central Auditing Commission [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

USSR CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES DELEGATION -- A delegation of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives of the USSR "Tsentrosoyuz" led by the union's deputy chairman, D. I. Gudkov, paid a visit to Romania between 16 and 22 November and had talks with Paul Niculescu, chairman of the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives, on the status of bilateral cooperation and its development prospects. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

DPRK PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART -- The delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the assembly's Standing Committee, departed Romania on 23 November. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

SFRY PRESIDENCY AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

AU021350 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28, 29, 30 Nov and 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a message of the SFRY Presidency to the UN committee for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The message stresses that the SFRY Presidency wants also in this way to express its conviction of the need to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to those democratic achievements that nearly all peoples enjoy -- the rights to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and statehood.

The message further says that the Palestinian people's national existence and their right to their own state is now widely accepted, and that the PLO is increasingly recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and an active subject of international community.

The nonaligned policy, to which Yugoslavia consistently adheres, in accordance with its essential aims, has from its very beginning extended maximum support to the struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries and has also thus become the firmest support in the struggle of the Arab countries to liberate the occupied territories and in the Palestinian people's struggle to implement its national rights and to end the great devastations and human suffering resulting from Israel's aggressive acts.

The SFRY Presidency, it is stressed in conclusion, expressing the solidarity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities with the Palestinian people, reiterates its firm conviction that the just struggle of the Palestinian people, which deserves the widest support, will bear fruit. The success of this struggle is also in the real interests of other peoples.

MIJATOVIC GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ETHIOPIAN AGENCY

LD021514 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 2 Dec 81

["Mijatovic interview to ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- Following the Ethiopian revolution, relations between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia were further strongly stimulated and they acquired a new quality.

Yugoslavia from (?the very) beginning gave comprehensive political, diplomatic, material and other support to the Ethiopia revolution [word indistinct] the efforts of the Ethiopia people for a transformation of their country and the consolidation of independent (?position) and non-aligned policy.

Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic stated the above in an interview to ETHIOPIA NEWS AGENCY Director-General Haile Mariam Gmu. The interview has been extensively reported in the Ethiopia press. [Words indistinct] described as of fundamental importance [words indistinct] of various forms of bilateral cooperation, particularly at the economic, scientific, technical and cultural levels".

Presenting Yugoslavia's stand on the conflict in the Horn of Africa, Mijatovic said that Yugoslavia in all cases categorically opposes the use of force as a means for solving disputes between states. He recalled that since (?the outbreak) of the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia, Yugoslavia has been actively [word indistinct] for the cessation of the conflict and the peaceful solution of the problems which have led to it.

Mijatovic [words indistinct] stand proceeds from the accepted international rules and Yugoslavia's deep conviction that armed conflicts between individual non-aligned countries inflict great damage not only to the countries [word indistinct] but also to the movement of non-alignment as a whole.

Yugoslavia supports the "OAU" principle on the unchangeability of borders and all "OAU" efforts towards settling disputes of this kind. Mijatovic said this when asked to set forth the Yugoslav stand on the settlement of problems occuring among African countries. Mijatovic stated the conviction in the need for Ethiopia and Somalia to find a peaceful solution, with the help of the OAU, to their mutual conflicts.

"Yugoslavia will continue, as it did up until now, to act effectively within the Movement of Nonalignment and in international forums, towards peaceful solutions to conflicts, particularly among nonaligned countries friendly to Yugosalvia", Presidency of Yugoslavia member Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed.

Cvijetin Mijatovic set forth Yugoslavia's well-known stands on continuing tensions in international relations and on (?resolving) such a situation, such as the deepening of differences between the industrially developed and the developing countries, the increasing number of focuses of crisis, interferences in internal affairs of sovereign countries, and similar.

Recalling that the UN General Assembly is shortly to adopt a resolution specifying the details regarding the convening of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, Cvijetin Mijatovic stated that this will be an opportunity for the nonaligned countries to state clearly and openly, in keeping with their original principles that the current situation is inadmissible and to call on the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as on other military powerful states, to call off the reckless armament race.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH CHINA SIGNED IN BELGRADE

LD021934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1833 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- The trade protocol for 1980 between Yugoslavia and China, signed in Belgrade this evening, provides for the value of trade in the next year to exceed 200 million dollars, which is a considerable increase over this year. According to the protocol, Yugoslavia will export to China various machines and equipment, ships, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, products of timber and textile industries, of iron and steel industry, footwear, artificial fertilizers and many other articles.

China will export to Yugoslavia various products and raw materials of chemical and pharmaceutical industries, products of metals and nonmetals, ferro-alloys, foodstuffs, oil and other goods.

The protocol was signed for the Yugoslav side by Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Dusan Stepancev, and for the Chinese, by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Yie.

During the visit to Yugoslavia, the guests from China were received by Vice-Premier Branislav Ikonic and by government member and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar.

1982 TRADE PROTOCOL WITH MONGOLIA SIGNED

LD022259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- A protocol on Yugoslav-Mongolian trade in the next year has been signed in Ulaanbaatar.

The protocol was signed by Vajo Skendzic, chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mongolia, and by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia.

At the session in Ulaanbaatar the two sides pointed to the need and possibilities of promoting economic cooperation between the two countries.

EMPLOYMENT, INCOMES OF LCY OFFICIALS NOTED

AU281912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Nov 81 p 3

[Summary] Belgrade, 6 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LCY now employs 5,872 persons, 1,514 of whom are officials. Since the LCY now has over 2.1 million members, this means that there is one paid sociopolitical worker for every 1,340 members. Bosnia-Hercegovina employs 188 officials, Montenegro 54, Croatia 267, Macedonia 148, Slovenia 250 and the League of Communists of Serbia 578 officials. The LCY Central Committee employs only 25 officials.

The average personal income of officials of the LCY Central Committee (members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, executive secretaries and presidents of commissions) totalled 32,235 dinars per month in the first 9 months of this year. All members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium have the same basic personal incomes, and the differences in the final income results from the level of past labor. The highest personal income in the LCY Central Committee Presidium totals 37,536 dinars.

In the first 9 months of this year, the average personal income of political and professional workers in the LCY Central Committee work community totaled 15,720 dinars.

ASSEMBLY CONFIRMS PRESIDENCY MEMBERS' POSITIONS

LD261050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0927 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Summary from poor reception] A joint session of the Chambers of the SFRY Assembly today confirmed Radovan Vlajkovic as a member of the SFRY Presidency, representing Vojvodina. Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was confirmed as a member of the SFRY Presidency by virtue of his position in the LCY.

FEDERAL INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL MEETS

LD262324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Federal Social Council for International Relations discussed the SFRY's activity in carrying out good neighborliness and cooperation with neighboring countries at its session today, which was presided over by Milos Minic. As was said in the very exhaustive debate, which lasted several hours, since the second half of 1979, when the council also discussed this topic, Yugoslavia has achieved numerous significant results in the continued expansion and strengthening of friendship and ever-increasing cooperation with the majority of neighboring countries.

This is the undoubted result of efforts on both sides, by our country, and its neighbors, and it is all the more significant because it has taken place in an exceptionally complex and ever deteriorating international stiuation of increased bloc competition and confrontation between the superpowers, which do not bypass our region. Based on the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress, the conclusions of the Karadjordjevo session of the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium, and those of the SFRY Assembly and Federal Executive Council, our policy of good-neighborly relations assumes mutual respect for the principles of quality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, and it represents our lasting foreign policy orientation.

The realization of the principles and aims of our policy on national minorities in our neighborhood is present as one of the essential problems in the development of political relations with all neighboring countries and with each one separately. The resolution of minority questions does not depend on our desires alone, but to the greater extent on the internal social and domestic development of each of the neighboring countries.

We do not, as we emphasized at the session, make the development of good-neighborly relations dependent on the development of the position and rights of minorities, but it is clear that a certain interdependence exists in this, for minorities are an integral part of the society in which they live and should have rights which ensure their survival and the maintenance of their national identity, equality, cultural, economic and other types of development, as well as links with their home nations, and the nationalities in our country have these rights. In trying to continue to develop good-neighborly relations with Bulgaria from this point of view we can in no way ignore the negative of the Macedonian minority in their country, the denial of the Macedonian nation as a whole, and other greater Bulgarian claims in relations to our country. This also relates to Albania in particular where, (?confronted) with crude interference by this country in our internal affairs, as well as the many causes of such behavior, we must insist more and demand that the principles on which we have built up the relations which we have today with other neighbors be respected.

On this, as was said, it is not without significance that in Europe we are the country with the greatest number of neighbors and that we have good and increasingly good and friendly relations with the majority of them, and some are an exception in the world as an example of very successful and specific realizations of the provisions of the Helsinki CSCE Final Act.

KOSTIC PRESENTS PROJECT FOR 1982 BUDGET

LD262330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic today brought to notice that social and collective expenditures in Yugoslavia are still very high. He pressed for freeing the economy to a larger extent from fiscal and other obligations, pointing to that as a vital condition for attaining the objectives of economic stablization in 1982.

Petar Kostic spoke in the Assembly of Yugoslavia Federal Chamber, presenting to delgates a project of the 1982 federal budget. The project provides for the volume of budget expenditures in the next year to amount to 203 billion 875 million dinars [as received]: Compared with this year's rebalanced, reduced budget of the federation the rise is about 23 perc cent.

This budget expressed the highly restrictive policy of financial federal organs and organizations, the federal secretary of finance said. However, Kostic said, the significant cut in the budget of the federation will not have vital, especially not decisive effect on disburdening of the economy, on the creation of its greater economic foundation, unless social and collective expenditures are rigorously cut at all levels in the country -- in the republics and provinces and in communes.

All income of self-management communities of interest, the federation, republics, provinces and communes, must grow less than the planned growth of the nominal social product, or at the most to that boundary, Kostic said specifying possible limits of trends of social and collective expenditures in Yuglosavia in the next year.

SFRY ASSEMBLY HEARS REPORT ON ENERGY PROBLEMS

LD272352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The chairman of the federal Committee for Energy reported to delegates of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly on the current problems concerning energy, with particular stress on oil.

In keeping with the 1981 resolution, the energy projection for Yugoslavia envisaged higher production of primary energy from domestic resources and especially coal, hydroelectric plants and natural gas, Matkaliev said. A further increase to a level of over 30 percent is envisaged for this year in the share or coal in the total production of primary energy. In 1979 this amounted to only 27 percent. The share of oil is also being reduced from 45 percent in 1979 to 37 percent in 1981.

The production of coal in the first 10 months amounted to about 45 million tons, an increase of 11.5 percent as compared with the same period last year. During this period the production of hard coal dropped by about 2 percent, while that of brown coal rose by about 11 percent and of lignite by about 12 percent.

An agreement between the republics and autonomous provinces on measures aimed at encouraging the opening of the new and modernization of the existing mines and oil and gas fields was to ensure the availability of the funds needed for development on a long-term basis. However, despite prolonged cosultations, no accord has been reached between the republics and autonomous provinces, Stojan Matkaliev said.

The building of a higher number of thermal power stations is lagging behind this year. Capacities totaling 5,056 megawatts have been put into operation and this amounts to 64 percent. The first nuclear power station was also put into operation at Krsko this year and this represents not only an increase in the capacities for the production of electric power, but also a qualitative addition to the system in the form of a new source of primary energy -- Uranium. If steps necessary to ensure the completion of these capacities are not taken by the end of this year, no significant improvement should be expected next year. For this reason the completion of the capacities which are already under construction and the timely building of new capacities represent a priority task.

Imports account for about 70 percent of the total consumption of liquid fuels. However, this is objectively limited by the country's balance of payments possibilities. According to the energy estimates for 1981 the consumption of these fuels was to ammount to 15.7 million tons, but due to the balance of payments situation this was reduced to 14.8 million tons or by 5.7 percent.

In order to alleviate and overcome market disruptions in oil derivative supplies, the Federal Executive Council used federal reserves of goods. This year about 415,000 tons has been released from these reserves.

In order to bring the consumption of individual forms of energy into line with the country's possibilities, it is necessary for all political communities to practice maximum savings and rational consumption.

DJURANOVIC CHAIRS FEC SESSION ON AIR PLANE CRASH

LD021338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- In connection with the Inex Adria DC-9 super 80 air crash in Corsica, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] held a special session today.

"It was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic." The report on the accident was submitted by FEC member Ante Zelic who is president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications. The FEC decided that Friday 4 December 1981 should be proclaimed a day of national mourning. All state flags will be at half mast and all cultural and entertainment events in the country will be canceled.

KOSOVO PLANS TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

AU282121 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 81 p 6

[Zejnel Zejneli report]

[Summary] Pristina, November -- In the next 5-year plan period, the Province of Kosovo will pay primary importance to the development of agricultural production. Primarily, this is to ensure the basic food products to feed the population, to supply the processing of plants, to produce for exports and to ensure a greater employment of the rural population.

In the next 5 years, it is planned to achieve an annual increase in agricultural production of 5.7 percent. This will be achieved by increasing the average annual increase in farming production by 5.1 percent, fruit production 6.3 percent, wine growing production 7.1 percent and livestock production 6.5 percent.

In the next 5 years, it is necessary to produce 310,000 tons of wheat annually; but this, too, will be insufficient because Kosovo will then have 200,000 more people. To increase the fertility of the land, it will be necessary to ameliorate the insufficiently productive socially owned land and to consolidate land holdings.

KOSOVO TRADE UNION APPROVES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD252346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Pristina, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- The trade union leadership of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo today upheld the draft Kosovo five-year development plan. The draft plan envisages for Kosovo to develop at a 60-percent-higher rate than the average rate for the country as a whole.

The Kosovo draft five-year development plan (1981-1985) envisages a 7.2 percent annual growth rate of the social product, a 10.5 percent growth rate of the industrial production and a close to six-percent growth rate of the agriculture. Kosovo, with a population of 1.6 million, is over the five-year period to open about 60,000 new jobs in the social sector.

Kosovo, economically the least developed part of Yugoslavia, has 10.5 billion tons in coal deposits and major deposits of lead, zinc, nickel and other metal ores and good prospects for the development of the agriculture. Over the post-war period, Yugoslavia as a whole has solidarity been investing and continues to invest considerable funds in Kosovo's faster development. [as received]

PLANINC CRITICIZES REPUBLICAN ECONOMIC POWER

LD272234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Zagreb, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- Central Committee President of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia Milka Planinc has criticised the concentration of economic power within the boundaries of the individual Yugoslav constituent republics. This, Milka Planinc assessed, "prevents the associated labour" (enterprises) from "establishing broader mutual ties".

"Yugoslavia must continue one and integral [as received] for associated labour ties", Milka Planinc has stated in an interview to the Zagreb ZJESNIK, to be published tomorrow.

Milka Planinc said that "the responsibility of the republics must grow for their own development and the development of Yugoslavia as a whole". She said that the recent events in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo have shown where insularity leads and what happens if the danger of nationalism swelling is underestimated. Milka Planinc said that republican and other statisms, which suit the creation of conditions for the growth of nationalism, have still not been eliminated. She urged that room for nationalist activity be barrowed through the further development of self-management.

PRIEST, WRITER CONVICTED; SENTENCED 26 NOV

LD240000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Slavonska Pozega, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- The municipal judge in Slavonska Pozega today sentenced Josip Devcic, parish priest of Strazeman, and Zlatko Tomicio, a writer from Zagreb, to 2 months' imprisonment for violations of public order and disturbing the peace.

While working in the parish church in Strazeman near Slavoneka Pozega, Priest Josip Devcic allowed a mosaic to be made which portrayed, among other things, the portrait of Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac, who was sentenced for a criminal act against the people and the state.

The writer Zlatko Tomicio was sentenced for having written a recital of an expressly nationalistic character which was read on 6 September 1981 when the church of St Michael in Strazeman was consecrated.

The judge also fined Josip Devcic 3,000 dinars for violation of the law on preventing the abuse of the free press. This means that Devcic should have submitted several copies of the invitation to the church's consecration to the relevant organ, the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Slavonska Pozega, which he did not do.

BOSNIA, HERCEGOVINA ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD280010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- All three chambers of the Republican Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina, central Yugoslavia, today approved in separate sessions the draft resolution for the socio-economic development of this republic and another on the socio-economic development of Yugoslavia as a whole in 1982.

The resolution on Bosnia and Herzegovina's development is to be passed by its assembly with all three chambers in joint session towards this year's end.

According to the draft passed here today, Bosnia and Herzegovina plans to increase the physical volume of its industrial production by 5 percent in 1982 as against 1981, and of its agriculture by 3 percent. A decrease of 5 percent in investments is also planned.

By better using production capacities, keeping the growth of expenditures at this year's level and by higher productivity it is possible, the plan provides, to raise exports by 7 percent and to the convertible markets by 10 percent as against 1981. At the same time, imports should be kept at this year's level, the draft says.